

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 17th February 1912.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(d)—Education—concluded.	
A plan of blotting out Islam, or an Anglo-German alliance ...	191	The Dacca University question ...	202
Persians, may you be happy ...	192	The Dacca University scheme ...	203
The necessity of checking foreign interference ...	194	The Dacca University ...	ib.
Incidents of Yezid and Kerman ...	195	The Dacca University scheme ...	ib.
The cabinet ...	ib.	The Dacca University ...	ib.
The <i>Times</i> on Mr. Shuster's speech ...	196	Dacca University scheme ...	ib.
British policy in Persia ...	ib.	The Bolpur Brahma Vidyalaya ...	204
Russia in Mongolia ...	ib.	Lord Hardinge on the importance of Sanskrit Education ...	ib.
Atrocities in Ecuador ...	ib.	Renowned abolition of the Sibpur Engineering College ...	ib.
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		The Sibpur Engineering College ...	ib.
(a)—Police—		Sir A. T. Mukherji as Vice-Chancellor ...	ib.
A Khulna sensation ...	196	(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—	
(b)—Working of the Courts—		Voters and candidates ...	204
A hard punishment ...	197	Reform of local bodies ...	ib.
A case of spleen-rupturing ...	ib.	(f)—Questions affecting the land—	
(c)—Jails—		Nil.	
The "jail experiences" of the Editor of the <i>Pallichitra</i> ...	197	(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
(d)—Education.		A Railway complaint ...	204
"Our Education" ...	197	(h)—General—	
The Dacca University ...	198	"Appointments for Bengalis" ...	205
Declaration of principles on the subject of education ...	ib.	Lord Hardinge and the Musselman deputation at Dacca ...	206
"We do not want a new University" ...	ib.	The Viceroy in Eastern Bengal ...	ib.
The Dacca University scheme ...	199	Lord Hardinge ...	ib.
<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.	Modification of the Partition ...	207
A University is needed more at Patna than at Dacca ...	200	Manbhum and the territorial redistributions ...	ib.
Diplomacy ...	ib.	Protest of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce ...	ib.
University at Dacca ...	201	The Chamber of Commerce and the Delhi changes ...	ib.
The Dacca University ...	ib.	The Delhi changes and Calcutta ...	208
University at Dacca ...	ib.		
"Viceroy's visit to Dacca and the new University" ...	ib.		
The Dacca University ...	202		
<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.		

(A)—General—concluded.

Protest against the Delhi changes	...	...	208
Mr. Swan and the Delhi changes	...	...	ib.
Anglo-Indians on the change of the Capital	...	...	ib.
Financial question in the transfer of the Capital	...	...	ib.
Delhi as a Capital	...	...	ib.
"What anger!"	...	...	209
Separate High Court for Bihar	...	...	ib.
The new Governor of Bengal and the High Court	...	...	ib.
The Calcutta High Court and its partition	...	...	ib.
Bengali-Musalman and High Court Judgeship	...	...	ib.
Messrs. Imam and S. Sinha	...	...	ib.
Messrs. A. Choudhury and Hassan Imam	...	...	ib.
Mr. Hassan Imam's appointment	...	...	210
A Judicial Commissioner for Assam	...	...	ib.
<i>Ibid</i>	...	...	ib.
<i>Ibid</i>	...	...	ib.
The partition of Midnapore	...	...	ib.
The Hon'ble Raja K. B. Goswami	...	...	ib.
Raja Kishori Lal Goswami	...	...	ib.
Maulvi Shamsul Huda	...	...	211
Maharaja of Darbanga	...	...	ib.
The Maharaja of Darbhanga's appointment	...	...	ib.
New Indian Executive Councillors	...	...	ib.
British Justice	...	...	ib.
Governor of Bombay's unstatesman-like utterance	...	...	ib.
"The Civil Service and Lord Hardinge"	...	...	ib.
Colonials in the Indian Civil Service	...	...	ib.
Government and Midnapore Damage Suits	...	...	ib.
The Road-cess and the Musalman community	...	...	212
A new rule	...	...	ib.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Mr. Gokhale's Bill	...	...	212
<i>Ibid</i>	...	...	ib.
The Marriage Bill	...	...	ib.

IV—NATIVE STATES.

Gaekwar-Scindhia marriage relations	...	...	212
Sensation in Baroda	...	...	213

V—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Nil.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Loyalty day	...	...	213
The Royal visit and India	...	...	ib.
Repeal of Repressive Laws	...	...	ib.
The proposal of a combined Indian and Anglo-Indian Society for Calcutta	...	...	ib.
Sir J. D. Rees and self-Government in India	...	...	214
Dearness of food-grains	...	...	ib.
Subordinate Judges as High Court Judges	...	...	ib.
The difference between revolution and anarchism	...	...	ib.
"What is sedition?"	...	...	ib.
"Our Needs"	...	...	ib.
Ireland and India	...	...	ib.
The new rupee coin	...	...	215
"Lord Hardinge and the grant of boons"	...	...	ib.
Indian Muhammadans and affairs in Turkey and Persia	...	...	ib.
Nagri on coins and notes	...	...	ib.

URIA PAPERS.

Comments on the agitation for a separate High for Bihar	...	...	215
Comments on the transfer of capital to Delhi and the consequent administrative changes	...	...	216

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[Corrected up to the 24th August 1911.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI.					
1	"Bangaratna" ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Karmokar, age 34	1,500
2	"Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 54; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahman, age 48; Satyendra Kumar Bose.	15,000
3	"Bankura Darpan"	Bankura ...	Do.	Ram Nath Mukherji, V.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 50; Bisvanath Mukherji, B.L., age 48 years, Brah- man.	453
4	"Basumati" ...	Calcutta ..	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, age 45 years; Hari Pada Adhikari, age 40; Mani Lal Banerji, age 35.	17,000
5	"Birbhum Hitaishi"	Bolpur ...	Do.	Raj Ranjan Sen Gupta, age 45	732
6	"Birbhum Varta"	Suri ...	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 37,	948
7	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	Do.	Prabodha Nanda Sarkar, Kayastha ...	800 to 1,000
8	"Chabhis Pargana Tavaha."	Var- Bhawanipur	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 28.	500
9	"Chinsura Vartavaha"	Chinsura ...	Do.	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 45	1,200
10	"Dainik Chandrika"	Calcutta ...	Daily	Hari Dass Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 ...	500
11	"Education Gazette"	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Pundit Nibaran Chandra Bhatta- charyya, Brahmin, age 55 years.	1,400
12	"Hindustan" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 ...	1,000
13	"Hitavadi" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Anukul Chandra Mukherji, Editor; Jogendra Kumar Chatterjee and Manindra Nath Bose, Sub-Editors.	20,000
14	"Jagaran" ...	Bagerhat ...	Do.	...	About 200
15	"Jasohar" ...	Jessore ...	Do.	Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 35; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.	500
16	"Kalyani" ...	Magura ...	Do.	Biswar Mukherjee, age 47, Brahmin	500
17	"Khulnavasi" ...	Khulna ...	Do.	Gopal Chandra Mukherji, Brahmin, age 50.	500 to 600
18	"Manbhum" ...	Purulia ...	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 40.	500
19	"Medinipur Hitaishi"	Midnapore	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 34.	500
20	"Muhammadi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, age 36; Akbar Khan.	1,000
21	"Murshidabad Hitaishi"	Murshidabad	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.	162
22	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Rev. Lall Behari Shah, Native Christian, age 52.	300
23	"Nayak" ...	Ditto ...	Daily	Rajkumar Sen, Baidya, age 28	3,000
24	"Nihar" ...	Contai ...	Weekly	Madhusudhan Jana, age 42 ...	300
25	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong ...	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 37	500
26	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna ...	Do.	Sosi Bhushan Banerji, Brahmin, age 46	About 450
27	"Prachar" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	...	...
28	"Prasun" ...	Katwa ...	Weekly	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 46; Banku Behari Ghose, Goala, age 40.	650
29	"Pratihar" ...	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakhya Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 62.	508
30	"Purulia Darpan"	Purulia ..	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin.	About 700
31	"Ratnakar" ...	Assansol ...	Do.	age 40. Satya Kinkar Banerji, Brahman,	600
32	"Samaj" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	age 35. Sarat Kumar Mitra; Bihari Lal Ray, B.A.; Saroda Charan Mittra, chief contributor.	1,000
33	"Samay" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das	500
34	"Sanjivani" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Shiva Nath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterjee, M.A.	10,000
35	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya- Ananda Bazar Patrika."	Calcutta ...	Do.	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahman, age 38.	2,000
HINDI.					
36	"Bara Bazar Gazette"	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Chaturbhuj Aditihya, Brahman, age 30 years.	800
37	"Bharat Mitra"	Ditto ...	Do.	Sew Narain Sing, age 39; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 48	3,200

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
HINDI—concluded.					
38	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Patna ...	Weekly	Nand Kisor Das Surma, age 32 ...	600
39	"Bir Bharat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 37 ...	1,000
40	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	Fortnightly	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott ...	1,250
41	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Hari Kissen Joahar, Khettri, age 35 ...	3,000
42	"Hitvarta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Rao Purandkar, Mahratta, Brahmin, age 29.	3,000
43	"Lakshmi" ...	Gya ...	Monthly	Madho Prasad, age 32 ...	200
					(This number fluctuates.)
44	"Marwari" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	B. K. Tebrevala, Hindu, age 40 ...	600
45	"Mithila Mihir" ...	Darbhanga ...	Do.	Bishno Kanta Jha,	520
46	"Sattya Sanatan Dharm" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 41	600
47	"Shiksha" ...	Arrah ...	Weekly	Shukhul Narain Panday, Brahmin,	2,000
48	"Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Ambika Prasad Bajpa; Sew Narain Lall.	300
49	"Tirhut Samachar" ...	Muzaffarpur ...	Do.	Sangeswar Prasad Sarma, Babhan by caste.	200
PERSIAN.					
50	"Nams-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin."	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Sayyid Jalaluddin, Shiah, age 60 ...	1,000
URDU.					
51	"Al Punch" ...	Bankipore ...	Weekly	Syed Ahsan, Muhammadan, age 40 ...	600
52	"Darus Sultanat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Quasi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 37.	400
53	"Star of India" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Munshi Muhammad Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 60.	657
URIYA.					
54	"Garjatbasini" ...	Taloher ...	Weekly	Bhagirathi Misra, Brahmin, age 42 ...	....
55	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Deogarh (Bamra) ...	Do.	Dinabandhu Garhnaik, Chasa, age 36.	....
56	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	Do.	Kasinath Panda, Brahmin, age 36 ...	336
57	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Bam Tarak Sen, Tamuli, age 49 ...	450
58	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Gauri Sankar Roy ...	936
59	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Moni Lall Moherana, Karmakar, age 47.	600

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 31st August 1911.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	"Hindi Biharee"	Bankipore	Weekly.	... Sheikh Abdur Rahim, Muhammadan	
	"Bajrangi Samachar"	Jamora (Gaya)	Monthly.		
	"Sulabh Samachar"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
	"Moslem Hitaishi"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
	"Vartavaha"	Banaghat	Weekly.		
	"Viswadut"	Howrah	Weekly.		
	"Rajsakti"	Purulia	Weekly.		
	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
	"Mahamaya"	Chinsura	Weekly.		
	"Durbar Gasette"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
	"Medini Bandhav"	Midnapore	Weekly.		
	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	Daily.		
	"Birbhum Vasi"	Rampurhat	Weekly.		
	"Teli Samachar"	Barh	Monthly.		
	"Bandhu"	Calcutta	Daily.		

I.— FOREIGN POLITICE.

The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 5th February

*NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 5th, 1912.*

A plan of blotting out Islam, or
an Anglo-German alliance.

publishes an article subscribed by a statesman who
writes:—The blotting out of the integrity of
Islam has, for the past several years, been regarded

as necessary to save Europe from a danger which is supposed to threaten it in the future, and the only obstacle in the way to carry it out lay in the want of agreement among the great Powers as to the best way of dividing Moslem countries. Since the encroachment of Morocco by France and settlement of that question after the despatch of a warship to Agadir by Germany, as also the attack on Tripoli and Barqut-ul-Hamra by Italy, statesmen of Europe have come to the conclusion that the whole of Moslem country should be divided among themselves in a friendly way. Germany, however, is considered to be the greatest hindrance to this division. Some people are trying to settle the dispute, which has arisen between England and Germany, by allowing Russia to take the North of Persia and England the southern part of the country, provided Russia and Germany acknowledge the exclusive control of the English in the Persian Gulf and the free portions (of Persia), so that they may, like Afghanistan, serve a buffer-state between England, Russia and Germany. On the other hand there should be no hindrance to the English to purge Egypt of the Turkish influence and to extend their railways from Egypt to Yemen, Nejd, Koweit near Mahemmera and the Persian Gulf. In short, a portion of Yemen should be left under English influence; Turkish Asia Minor up to Baghdad be made over to Germany; Turkish shores of the Black-Sea be left for Russia; there should be an agreement between Russia and Austria regarding the Balkan State; Tripoli may be made over to Italy; France may be allowed some economical advantages, and the Sharif of Mecca, though remaining under the influence of the English, be made independent. So it is that they desire thus to put an end to the sovereign power of Islam. Some Englishmen are of opinion that if this plan is fully carried out, India would become safe from German, Russian and Turkish invasions on all sides. Russia, on the other hand, also appears contented with the fertile and vast northern tract of Persia. Germany, too, by taking possession of Turkish Asia Minor would not be less benefited than Russia and England. The only obstacle to such a division is the want of agreement between England and Germany, while Russia is afraid that Germany's presence near her frontiers would necessitate an increase in her military expenditure.

Their plan for the overthrow of Persia is to make over the Governorship of the South and the free portions of Persia to the Bakhtiari, on condition that they do not object to Russian interference in the north and themselves remain under English control; similarly, Russia would grant the Governorship of the north to Sipahdar, on condition that he remains under the influence of Russia and does not interfere with affairs in the south. This has been drawn out in Paris. It is therefore that Sardar Arfa, Sardar Ashraf and the Kashkaees, having come to know all these things, do not like to submit to the Bakhtiari, but should Germany give her consent to this division, the English would compel these sardars to submit to the Bakhtiari. In the north, however, there would be no such obstacle for Sipahdar, for Russia has already put down all the chiefs who could be opposed to the arrangement. The Powers, however, do not think it advisable to carry into effect the above plan immediately but the Persians should not be indifferent to it till they have established a powerful government in the centre (Teheran) for political objects are attained slowly.

So the downfall of Islam is certain if Germany, like Russia, unites with England. At present Germany, by remaining aloof from England, may save the sovereign right of Islam. The plan contemplates not only loss of sovereignty to Persia but annihilation of Turkey as well, for Russia and Austria, while disposing of the Balkan State, would decide the fate of Constantinople also. It is an admitted fact that soon after the sovereignty of the Muhammadans is destroyed, the Great Powers of Europe would endeavour to blot

out Islam and everything connected with it, and before a decade is over, the Muhammadans would dwindle into insignificance, like the Jews or the Muhammadans of Spain. In face of this danger ahead, the Muhammadans are sleeping and do not take any lesson from the fate of Spain, Morocco, Tripoli and Tabrez. To avert this danger what the Muhammadans want is unity and self-sacrifice, which the spiritual leaders alone can bring about, for the preservation of the sovereign rights of the existing Islamic kingdoms, remembering that they will have not only to answer for their neglect of duty in this matter to the Prophet but like Siqut-ul-Islam of Tabrez might be put to the gallows set up by the infidels.

But the plan has its dangers for those who have drawn it up, since it may drive the Muhammadans, from Hindu Kush to Morocco, to join hands in their despair and rise against Europe. What the result of this awakening would be need not be described here. Europe has committed one of the gravest political mistakes in attacking the Muhammadans on all sides, all at once. It has alarmed and awakened them. Seeing such a gloomy future before them it is now impossible for them to remain inactive. England, who rules over one hundred millions of the Muhammadans and has been deriving great benefits from them, would be the greatest sufferer under the circumstances. It is not possible that they should not awaken to see the condition of their brethren, and this awakening would be injurious to the English.

Over and above the danger mentioned above, the plan would surely bring the English face to face with great troubles in future. It is impossible for Germany and Russia, after having gained supremacy over Asia Minor and Northern Persia, not to turn their attention towards India. These two Powers, who are neighbours to each other, would probably join together and attack India. What can a mere Persian Governor, proposed to be placed in charge of the south, do to check these two strong Powers? The English, too, would not be able to cope with them. Germany has made her navy stronger than the English, apparently with the intention of checking the English progress, and forcing her way into the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The Russian dream about India is evident from the fact that when Arnold White, an Englishman of rank and position, was attending a dinner party at St. Petersburg, the Russians heated by liquor, began to discuss the question of invading India, and their General went so far as to say that after reducing India he would give Calcutta a Russian name. So the politicians are unanimous in their opinion that the Russians would never give up their dream for India. Granting that the English would make themselves strong enough to prevent Germany and Russia from invading India, there is the question of men and money, loss of which would be simply enormous. Would the imaginary gain make up for such a loss? Never. It was because of this that the policy of England had, for the past hundred years, been not to allow any of the great European Powers to come near the borders of India. This policy has, however, been, by mistake, given up by Sir Edward Grey. The English should, in order to check the evil, revert to their former policy, and making peace with Turkey and Persia, help them to protect their sovereign rights so that India may be saved. Otherwise, no sooner their plan is carried out, English rule in India would, in our opinion, be over.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 5th, 1912.

2. A Paris correspondent writes in the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 5th February:—

Persians, may you be happy.

At last, on account of overscrupulousness of the Regent and the management of the ministers, things which ought not to have taken place have come to pass (in Persia). Places of safety (Moslem towns) have been overrun by the armies of the enemies of Islam. The Russian Consul is (now) their ruler, local patriots have been killed or dispersed and the Russian flag is now fluttering over their citadels. The blood of the martyrs of Gilan has turned the white river red. Our obliging friend, Mr. Shuster, has been dismissed while Mr. Monard, a friend of the Russians has been appointed in his place. The Russians, in order to separate Azirbijan from other provinces of Persia and to make a fool of the Persians, have written to the Government of Persia to say that the Russian Government do not take the opposition of Tabrez in the same light in which the Persian Government take it. This statement of the Russians was with a view to induce the Persian Government to leave Tabrez alone, so that the Russians may do as they like with the brave

people of Azirbijan. In return, the Russian Government promises to keep Muhammad Ali out of Teheran so that he may not ascend the throne again. What a good proposal! What can be better than this! May God save Mr. Sazanoff! The unfaithful times have made such fools of the Persians as even an ass wishes to play tricks with them.

Taking advantage of the folly of the Persians, the Russians desire to adopt the same policy which the English had adopted in India, and to subjugate the Persians without risking even a single battle.

With Indian history as our guide, we venture to draw the Russian plan in the following manner. After separating Azirbijan from Persia, they would create dissensions in other Provinces also, so that the latter may destroy each other. After that the Russian Government would send Muhammad Ali to Teheran, and would at the same time send troops to help the Persians in turning him out. After Muhammad Ali has been turned out of the country, the Russians would say to the Persians—Why do you take upon yourself the trouble of collecting money, buying arms and organizing an army? Whenever an enemy would appear amidst you we shall turn him out. The ministers and chiefs, who are now going to deliver the life of Persia into the hands of the Russians, would then make an agreement with them. After the agreement is made Russia would say, "When we are ready to defend Persia it is useless for the Persians to keep arms, etc. Now they should not buy arms but make over to us those they have already got with them." Our ministers and young men of honour have a strong desire that such things should happen, for then they would be relieved of their duty and will have time enough to enjoy a garden walk. But as spring invariably follows every winter it is possible that the Persians may unite together, turn the enemies out of their home, convene a Mejliss for the third time and send the great men, who have played false with the country, to the gallows. It is certain that such people, who would excite the thirty million people of Persia, would soon come forward to remove all hindrances. They would make the whole of Asia tremble by their loud cries.

The *Novoe Uremia* gives publicity to the following lines as expressing the feelings of the Russian Government:—"We never thought that in Persia any one would come forward to show a bold front to the Russian army. To prevent its repetitions the Governor of those places where the Persians have fought with the Russians, should be dismissed. The Russians should put to death all those who opposed them, disarm the people, take possession of the offices, and issue their own orders, and should also destroy all forts and towns where any resistance is apprehended." The Russians know that if the Persians unite together and rise up in a body, they will have to leave alone not only Persia but Kafkaz and Turkistan also. When the Persians succeed once, the Russians would never come forward again. But alas! the Persians do not know how necessary it is for them to fight (the Russians). They do not know that if they are afraid and hesitate to sacrifice their lives, their country would at once go out of their hands.

Had they rejected the first ultimatum, the second would never have come. Even now if they agree to the conditions of the second ultimatum, a third would be forthcoming, and so on. Those who still desire to make peace are like that old woman who, hearing that her son was killed in battle, asked if his head was also severed from the body, and hearing a reply in the negative said since his head had not been severed the matter was of not much importance and required no mourning over it.

Those who desire to make peace in order to save the integrity of Persia perhaps believe that Persia is independent. Perhaps they think that as long as there are the King and the ministers in Persia, the sovereignty of the country is not affected.

We dismiss our servants at the bidding of Russia, her soldiers outrage the chastity of our daughters and shoot down our sons, the Russian Consul becomes our Governor, leaders of Islam are sent to the gallows at Tabrez, our forts are pulled down and Railway concessions are obtained by force; yet to say that the sovereignty of Persia has not been affected is like the old woman's saying "the head has not been severed from the body."

The enemies understand the Persians very well. They never meddle with the King and the ministers, so that the Persians may remain happy. They kill (us) but do not sever the head from the body, so that we may not attach much importance to what they do? Had it been otherwise, why should they have held out threats of invading Teheran, and doing other things which they never did.

O Justice! Siqut-ul-Islam, Sheikh Selim and Sheikh Ibrahim were sent to the gallows by the Russians, because they loved their country, while we simply looked on and did nothing. Certainly this is not the time for contracting peace. Peace is contracted when both the parties are equally matched, otherwise the stronger would violate its terms at any time. Persia may negotiate for peace when she has at least five hundred thousand trained soldiers at her back.

The only remedy, therefore, left to the Persians is to unite and stand up to fight the enemy, while the Muhammadans of the world should come forward to help them and try to prevent an Islamic country from falling into the hands of the foreigners.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 5th, 1912.

3. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 5th February writes:—

The necessity of checking foreign interference.

The history of Persia, for the past hundred years, is a history of its decline and growing interference and encroachment by its foreign neighbours which reached their climax during the ten years' rule of Mozaffar-uddin Shah and the ministry of Mirza Ali Asghar. The first blow at the integrity of Persia was struck when she accepted the Russian loan on condition that she would not take any loan from any other Power, in future, without the permission of the Russian Government. The *Habul Matin* was the only organ which raised its voice against this condition and is still writing against it, but unfortunately its writings have been attributed to selfish motives. The present evils and the obstacles to the establishment of a constitutional Government, were all due to this very odious condition. England, too, had from the very beginning tried its utmost, and to a certain extent has succeeded, in making itself a party to this condition. Thus, Persia has now to deal with two masters instead of one.

Just about this time the two masters being alarmed to see the awakening in Persia and the establishment of a constitutional Government, which might lead to her emancipation from their clutches, began to be more and more aggressive. At present the troops of three Powers are stationed in Persia to force the cabinet to agree to the condition of not appointing foreign councillors without the consent of those Powers, thus reducing the country to the level of a protected State, just as a loan by Russia compelled Mozaffar-uddin Shah and Amin-us-Sultan to accept the condition of not negotiating a loan without her consent. It must, however, be remembered that in Mozaffar-uddin's time there was no national awakening, while the people now have their own Government and the National Assembly to whom the ministers are responsible. They are altogether mistaken if they think that they would enjoy immunity from any further interference, if they accept the present demands of the neighbours, for they must know that England and Russia have already decided to divide Persia between them. The ministers may plead helplessness, but we think they are mistaken, for politicians hold that it is easier for a people to regain their independence if they have lost it suddenly, as in the case of Persians, than if lost by slow degrees as in the case of Transvaal and Egypt or Egypt and India. Here the people have been demoralized by the slow process of subjugation which has sapped their national spirit altogether. They can, by unity and sacrifice, yet regain their sovereignty if they shake off fear. They must know that no action of the cabinet is valid unless and until it has received the consent of the General Assembly. The first thing, therefore, should be to convene the Assembly and, by bringing about unity among the people, prepare them to defend their rights, after which the Russian ultimatum may be rejected and, should Russia declare war, to be ready to oppose her. In this way, they may escape the necessity of accepting the present conditions of the loan and negotiate for it on more advantageous terms.

4. The following contribution of a 'correspondent' is published by the
Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin [Calcutta] of the
 Incidents of Yesid and Kerman. 5th February :—

*NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
 HABLUL MATIN,
 Feb. 5th, 1912.*

O Persians! O Persian ministers! O Chiefs of Provinces and tribes!
 O honourable men of Azirbijan! etc., etc. why are you silent
 and inactive when the women of Persia are offering you their gold ornaments
 to save their honour and the country? It appears you have lost all national
 feeling. Your Persian blood has, perhaps, become cold in your veins. Some
 of you are engaged in thefts and robberies, while others in Civil wars. You
 are glad that you do not steal but commit robberies. Bravo! what shameless
 creatures you all are? There is still time for repentance. Still there is some
 remedy. Do you know where you all are standing? Perhaps you are not to
 blame for all that. It is the fault of those great men who went to Europe
 twice for their own pleasures. The foreign ambassadors
 ridicule your king. . . .

If you have sense of honour you should shed tears of blood. Only king
 and ministers were held responsible for the well-being or otherwise of the
 people in the time of the despotic rules, but responsibility now rests with you
 alone. Do you know what the real condition of your country is? Your
 southern neighbour wants to sacrifice Persia for the sake of India, while the
 other wants to follow his policy of Turkistan, i.e., to leave only Teheran for
 the King of Persia and annex the rest of the country, just as was done in
 Turkistan where only Bokhara was left for the Amir. In spite of the fact that
 the life of the English Government depends upon India, and in spite of the
 faithful obedience of the three hundred millions of its inhabitants, the English
 still call them blacks and unfit for anything. They try to keep them ignorant,
 contemptible and mere beasts of burden, for fear lest they might claim inde-
 pendence, specially the Muhammadans, once the rulers of India, in spite of all
 their efforts against those Indians who wanted liberty. They have now fallen
 fifty years behind their Hindu brethren, on account of not joining the
 Congress. Had not the river Akhzir (Caspian Sea) gone out of your hands,
 Mazindran and Khorasan would not have been in danger now. By losing the
 river Oman you have lost everything. We do not say that we desire to
 recover by fighting all that we have lost; but we must keep that, which is
 still with us. Find out how this can be done. Make them, who have millions
 in banks, a friend of the country. The country stands in need of an immediate
 remedy. Delay is fatal. Three hundred thousand troops are required. One
 hundred thousand for the north, the same number for the south, as well as the
 centre. Never think that a financial adviser, like the one who had stood the
 test, would do no injury. A foreigner, specially belonging to a selfish Power,
 would expedite the fall of your country and nation. Banks, in all countries
 are for the welfare of the people. for when the subjects become rich their
 money is available, at a low rate of interest, for all sorts of reforms.

5. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 5th February

The cabinet.

thinks that, as the majority of the people are not
 pleased with the present cabinet on account of
 its accepting the terms of the Russian ultimatum, it is quite necessary that a
 new cabinet should be formed. The cabinet, in a constitutional Government,
 must depend on popular approval. If not at present, the formation of a new
 cabinet would become binding by law when the Mejliss is called again. Some
 attribute the present delay in the election of members to this very fact. But
 sooner or later the members would be elected, the Mejliss would be called, and
 then, as law requires it, the cabinet would be changed.

*NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
 HABLUL MATIN,
 Feb. 5th, 1912.*

The Russians and the English, as long as they do not give up their illegal
 interference in the country, would not allow the Persians to make any reform
 in the Gendarmery. Before all reformatations, it is the duty of the authorities
 to stop foreign interference, otherwise the English and the Russians would in
 future play the same tricks with the Swedish Councillors as they played with
 Mr. Shuster, and the only result would be that Persia will be put to a further
 expenditure of several crores. Therefore, to carry out reforms successfully it
 is necessary to check foreign interferences.

FIROZ-MUHAMMAD
HABIBUL MATEEN,
Feb. 8th, 1913.

6. After quoting Mr. Shuster's speech of the 29th January and the 'Times' remarks thereon, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 5th February pays a tribute to Mr. Shuster's services, which, it says, the Persians can never forget. He is the first foreigner who did his duty from first to last faithfully, courageously and intelligently, and, exposing the real object of the two Powers (Russia and England) brought to public notice the miseries and difficulties which the Persians are labouring under. The Persians could not have effected by writing volumes what Mr. Shuster has done by his speeches. The *Times*, which was always against Mr. Shuster, now supports him, and, as that paper is an organ of the foreign ministry of England, we may say that, under the pressure of public opinion Sir Edward Grey has changed his policy, but alas! the nectar has reached Sohrab after his death.

HITAVARTA,
Feb. 8th, 1913.

7. Commenting on the speech delivered by Mr. Shuster at the dinner given him by the Persian Committee of London the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 8th February observes that, in view of the present condition of Persia, one of the two alternative explanations must be accepted. One of these that the Russian and British Consuls in Persia have kept their Governments in the dark as to the real situation in the country, must be at once dismissed for in the presence of so many newspapers and improved means of communication, it is not possible for a Consul to mislead his Government regarding any important event. Consequently, one is obliged to admit the other view, that Great Britain and Russia have instructed their representatives to obstruct the progress of Persia.

The *Hitavarta*, however, is of opinion that it is by no means the intention of the British Government to check Persia's progress but it is acting as a puppet in the hands of Russia who is anxious to gain as near an access to Persian Gulf as possible by bringing about the ruin of Persia. Owing to the complications of the European politics, and being bound by the terms of the Triple Alliance which aims at maintaining the balance of power, Great Britain cannot go against the Russian actions. For if Britain displeases Russia, there is the risk of the latter's withdrawing from the Alliance which would leave Britain and France weaker than the rival alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy. While if Russia joins this latter alliance, the situation will become much more grave and alarming. This is the reason why the English will let Persia go to hell rather than offend the Russians. And this policy will be followed even by the Conservative party if it comes into power. So the Persians should banish all hopes of receiving any help from the British Government in their present calamity. The situation is that of danger not to Persia alone; it forbodes trouble for India also, for when Russia becomes more powerful in Persia, we will have to keep a stronger force in South Persia and may also have to reinforce the navy in the Arabian Sea, as well as to keep ready larger army permanently in India itself.

MARWARI,
Feb. 8th, 1913

8. Referring to the decision of the Mongolians to lease out their mines to Russia, the *Marwari* [Calcutta] of the 6th February is of opinion that thus by gradual steps Mongolia will some day come under the direct possession of Russia.

HITAVARTA,
Feb. 8th, 1913.

9. The present is an age of revolutions everywhere, says the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 8th February, but the atrocities committed by the Christians of Europe on such occasions are hardly ever resorted to by any Asiatic nation. Citing the inhuman treatment accorded to the leaders of the recent rebellion in the South American State of Equador, the paper asks "Does any event of Asia bear any comparison with these heinous atrocities?"

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

HITAVARTA,
Feb. 8th, 1913.

10. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 8th February reports a very regrettable news from Khulna. The 25th of January last was exclusively ladies' day to visit the local

A Khulna sensation.

annual exhibition, which was opened this year by the District Magistrate on the 22nd January. But Mr. Smith, the local agent to the River Steam Navigation Company, entered the premises with his wife to the bewilderment of the Indian lady visitors, not minding the protests of the boy volunteers deputed for the management of that day. Mr. Smith, subsequently, left the place leaving Mrs. Smith to go round the exhibition. Shortly after, accidentally, she got a jog from a careless boy-volunteer, who is a son of a Vakil and was working as a guide to the visitors. Mrs. Smith on this, beat the small boy with her umbrella and dragged him out to the compound, raising a cry that she had been insulted. Mr. Smith, who had not yet left the precincts of the exhibition ground, as Police Head Constable Hari Mohan Dutta was remonstrating with him for his having entered the exhibition when ladies were there, hearing the cry of his wife hurried to her and began to beat the boy badly. The coward Sub-Inspector, who was present there all the while, managed to disappear with his three constables, but the above named Head Constable, having sense of his duty, took courage and released the helpless boy from the hands of the cruel couple. Then Mr. Smith proceeded towards the Police Superintendent's bungalow threatening the Head Constable to have him dismissed. Mr. Smith has apologized to the boy's father, but it is astounding, remarks the journal, that the Secretary to the Exhibition Committee has not yet demanded from him explanation for violating its rules. If, in this way, haughty Europeans having insulted respectable *purdanashin* ladies go unchallenged, some other means will have to be adopted to protect the modesty of women under British Government. These are the things which aggravate discontent; for, to the Indians, nothing gives more pain than insult to women. It is hoped that an inquiry will be made in the case.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

11. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 12th February considers the punishment of rigorous imprisonment, awarded by the Joint Magistrate of Allahabad to a railway passenger for travelling when suffering from an infectious disease, rather hard seeing that he was poor and had to pay a fine Rs. 30, viz., all that he had.
12. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th February calls the sentence of six months' imprisonment awarded to P. Williams (see Weekly Report on Native Papers for 3rd February 1912, paragraph 257, too inadequate and requests Government to move for an enhancement of sentence, if it wishes to save its own reputation.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Feb. 12th, 1912.

BASUMATI,
Feb. 10th, 1912.

(c)—Jails.

13. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 11th February draws the attention of Lord Hardinge to the "Jail Experiences" of the Editor of the *Pallichitra* recently published in the *Sanjivani* newspaper, and says that the commission of such inhuman oppressions on prisoners, as have been described by the writer, is unbecoming in and shameful for a civilized Government.

JAGARAN,
Feb. 11th, 1912.

(d)—Education.

14. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 8th February is not opposed to the creation of a separate University at Dacca but would have many things to say against it if it was merely to be an examining body like the Calcutta University. The present agitation has largely been got up by interested "Babus," whose vested interests will be injured. It would be best if Government publishes the details of its scheme forthwith.

NAYAK,
Feb. 8th, 1912.

The present educational institutions are more or less shop-keeping concerns, in spite of the new University Regulations; so it would be best if

Government took over charge of our education wholly and entirely. For these reasons we strongly support the recent official denunciation of the Bolpur Vidyalaya, an institution which for various reasons which need not now be revealed—had best be abolished. Similar secrets may also be revealed about a very large private Calcutta College. So we cannot help concluding that the country will benefit if a new Dacca University be started to keep the local educational work under official control. It may prevent sedition also. But let there be no political trickery in all this. Both Government and the people will be immense gainers if Lord Hardinge can effect a radical reform of the educational and police system in this country.

NAYAK,
Feb. 12th, 1912.

15. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 12th February writes that the meeting on the previous Sunday at Beadon Square to protest against the Dacca University scheme, was

The Dacca University. about the largest political meeting of recent times. It further pointed out the direction which the agitation against the project should take. Let the Dacca University be a genuine teaching University as the Cambridge or Oxford University. We do not want a second machine for turning out slaves like the Calcutta University at Dacca also.

People do not yet know what exactly the Dacca University will be, and yet already Eastern Bengal Muslims seem indisposed to combine with their Western Bengal co-religionists. Strange that they should thus fall out among themselves over such ridiculous and pretentious baubles.

NAYAK,
Feb. 12th, 1912.

16. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 13th February makes the following declaration of its principles on the subject of high education:—

Declaration of principles on the subject of education.

We would not object to the establishment of a residential University at Dacca. Let big colleges be established in all big towns as, for instance, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Midnapore, Chittagong, Mymensingh and so forth, so that high education may spread throughout the country; we are strongly in favour of the spread of high education. It is also our idea that there should be no more educational institutions in Calcutta. There should not be more than fifty students in a class and no class should have sections. If this arrangement has to be adopted, the number of colleges at Dacca will have to be increased. It will not, however, be desirable for Bengal to have two Universities of the type of the one at Calcutta.

MUHAMMADI,
Feb. 9th, 1912.

17. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th February has the following:—
"We do not want a new University."

WE DO NOT WANT A NEW UNIVERSITY.

Every one knows how the partition of Bengal has produced the deplorable effect of destroying the nationality and unity of the Musalman community. After the Partition, Lord Curzon visited Dacca and whispered some charm into the ears of the Musalmans, so that they got up a pro-Partition agitation, on the idea that the Partition would immensely benefit their community. In a short time, however, they realized that all the hopes held out to them by Lord Curzon were false and worthless. Nawab Salimulla Bahadur, therefore, called a meeting at Shahbag in Dacca and therein it was decided to hold another meeting in Calcutta, with representatives from the 25 districts of Bengal with the object of forming a strong united association. When the Musalmans of all parts of Bengal have thus been making vigorous efforts to collect their scattered forces, forgetting all insult and humiliation and sinking all personal differences, Lord Hardinge has taken steps to break the backbone of our nationality by striking it secretly with another charm—he has raised a cruel sword on our heads for dividing us more dangerously than before. This news has grieved and agitated the mind of every far-sighted Musalman.

We cannot in any way support His Excellency in his desire to recommend, on his own initiative to the Secretary of State the establishment of a University, and the appointment of a special educational officer for Eastern Bengal. We are unable to make out what has led the Government to determine on dividing the Bengali people, now that Eastern Bengal and Western Bengal have been united to form one province, while

when Eastern Bengal formed an independent province in itself, the authorities took no care to establish a University therein. According to His Excellency Lord Hardinge, the work of the Calcutta University has become so heavy that without a separate University education will not flourish in Eastern Bengal, and the necessity for appointing a new Educational Officer has also been announced on the same ground. All this means that in the matter of education—high, middle or primary—Eastern Bengal will be perfectly separated from Western Bengal.

To speak the truth, we have failed to catch the point of Lord Hardinge's argument. If a new University has to be established on the ground of an increase in the work of the Calcutta University, it should be established in the new Province of Bihar, where people speak languages different from Bengali, instead of in Eastern Bengal. A University in Bihar will give great satisfaction to the inhabitants of the province, and, in fact, sooner or later Government will have to give that province a University of its own. Why then keep inhabitants of a different province, who speak different languages and have different tastes from those of the Bengalis and are willing to be separated from them, under the Calcutta University and separate from it a large part of Bengal itself?

We cannot praise the far-sightedness and wisdom of such Musalmans as are beside themselves with joy on the idea that in a University in Eastern Bengal Musalmans will enjoy the largest share of power and privilege on account of their numerical superiority in that part of the country. We have always held such ideas to be thoroughly mistaken, and calculated to cause harm in the long run. The Viceroy also has deprecated the principle of proportional representation. And who knows but that the consideration of efficiency which, according to His Excellency, makes the prayer of the Musalmans for a greater share in the public service an impossible one, will be operative in determining the position of Musalmans in the new University?

Not even ten Universities in Eastern Bengal, not to speak of only one, will do any good to the Musalmans of the province. If it is really the intention of the Government to spread education amongst them, it should establish two high class colleges for them in Dacca and Calcutta, help them with funds for establishing schools, portion out for them their share of the Government's grant for primary education, subsidise schools and colleges for lowering the fees of Musalman students. The establishment of a new University will simply create schism, and aggravate discord in the Musalman community and crush their unity and nationality and destroy all hope of their future prosperity.

Let those who have become ready to trample on the interest of the society, by pursuing a policy of separation for the sake of self-interest, desist from the effort. The Musalmans have learnt enough from experience not to be deceived by sweet words any longer into renouncing their national existence and integrity. On this day of unity, pray do not place such hated pictures of separation before us—do not strive any more to break our weak backbone. We sympathise with those of our co-religionists who are eager to wage a fierce agitation on the subject in conjunction with Hindus, and advise them to wait till the approaching meeting of Musalman representatives.

18. Our contemporary of the *Comrade*, writes the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta]

The Dacca University scheme.

of the 9th February, says that a University at Dacca will lay the axe at the root of the hopes and aspirations of the Musalmans by reducing the authority and influence of the proposed Musalman University. We draw the attention of the Musalman community to this reasonable apprehension. We also agree with our contemporary when he says that if Lord Hardinge dislikes agitation as we know he does, he ought to take steps at once to prevent one on the University question.

19. A University at Dacca, writes the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the

Ibid.

9th February, will no doubt benefit the Musalman community, but it will lead to the severance of all connection of schools and colleges in Eastern Bengal with the proposed Aligarh University. However that may be, Government will better further the cause of Musalman education in Eastern Bengal, by helping with funds the

MUHAMMADI,
Feb. 9th, 1912.

MOSLEM HITASHI,
Feb. 9th, 1912.

existing Musalman educational institutions in it, founding a number of scholarships for them, building hostels for Musalman students and making arrangements for admitting large numbers of Musalman boys as free students in schools and colleges. If this is done, the poor Musalmans of Eastern Bengal will be able to give high education to their children.

FINAN BARDU,
Feb. 10th, 1912.

20. Which is more in need of a University—Dacca or Patna?—asks

A University is needed more at Patna than at Dacca.

the *Bihar Bandha* [Bankipur] of the 10th February and answers the question in favour of Patna.

Dacca is nearer to Calcutta than Patna; the vernacular of East Bengal is the same as that of West Bengal; and ere long the two Bengals will be under one and the same Government. But the language of Bihar is as different from Bengali as English from French, and the province will now have its own Government. It looks simply awkward that the educational centre of Bihar should remain at Calcutta instead of at Patna, its Capital.

The leaders of Bihar should not miss this opportunity of making best endeavours to obtain a University for Bihar.

FINAN MITRA,
Feb. 10th, 1912.

21. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 10th February writes:—

Diplomacy.

Many Statesmen came to India as Governor-General but no diplomatist like Lord Hardinge. Lord Dufferin also had a long connection with Musalman kingdoms but he was not a diplomatist. Lord Hardinge had decided, before his departure for India, what he would do here, and the King-Emperor's visit afforded him an excellent opportunity to carry out his object. It should not be forgotten that Lord Hardinge is much more intelligent than Lord Curzon, for he knows that in India what is to be done should be done in secret, as publicity means many obstacles. He therefore proposed the transfer of Capital to Delhi, and the separation of Bihar Chota Nagpur and Orissa from Bengal to the Secretary of State and disarmed opposition by having recourse to the help of the King-Emperor. Even Parliament, in spite of a fass by the Conservatives, would be silent in face of the Royal command. What is then the duty of the people of British India? We see that, with the exception of Bengal, there has been no protest against the change throughout this country, but two points are well worthy of consideration of which the more important one is that the people concerned in the changes were not consulted. Lord Curzon invited but disregarded public opinion, when proposing the Partition of Bengal, but Lord Hardinge has denied its every existence. We may not protest on this special occasion but the public should understand that the death of an old man is not of so much concern as the apprehended frequency of the visit of Pluto. It is therefore incumbent on all public institutions of the country to let the Government understand that no public measures may be taken in future before the public has been consulted. People are alarmed by the diplomacy of Lord Hardinge while the Government is still at Calcutta. We cannot say if some of the Mahammadans of Dacca, who had gone to lament the annulment of the Partition, really asked for a University or he simply tried to console them by promising to propose a University for them to the Secretary of State. The news has thrown the Bengali-Hindus into great consternation, and they have come to remember the principle of chemistry that matter is capable of a change of form only and is not destructible, and they fear that what geographical partition could not achieve a separate University will do. A Principal of a Government College, probably Dr. P. K. Ray, is of opinion that the proposed University will do good to Government and not to the Musalmans, for it will be able to keep a sharp eye on the Hindu students of Eastern Bengal, whom the Government suspects of disloyalty.

Nawab Seraj-ul-Islam does not see the necessity of this University, as it would injure the interest of the Aligarh College and the cause of Pan-Islamism, intended to be attained by the proposed Moslem University. These are only guesses but it is very difficult to pry into the motives of Lord Hardinge's actions. Such is the situation when the Capital is still in Calcutta; what would happen when it is removed to Delhi, where there will be no smell of public opinion, no one can say. Lord Hardinge should, therefore, give publicity to what he means to do. The people should also protest against things being done secretly, for, therein lies the good of all.

22. Referring to the deputation of the Muhammadans to the Viceroy at Dacca and His Excellency's proposal to recommend a separate University at Dacca, the *Durbar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 9th February thanks the Government of India for admitting the need of education in East Bengal and holding out agreeable hopes to its people.

23. The *Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 8th February writes that Lord Hardinge's "boons" have a trick of taking everyone by surprise. The Dacca University scheme is the latest of them. Lord Hardinge is trying to please everybody by sweet words, but, perhaps, he will end by pleasing nobody. The Civilians are annoyed at not having been consulted over the recent changes, the Musalmans are hurt at the undoing of the Partition, the Europeans are furious at the transfer of the Capital. The demarcation of Provincial boundaries, too, has filled lakhs of people with despair. And now comes this Dacca University scheme. It is quite unnecessary. It was not wanted by Musalmans. Why was it secretly announced to them, though an opportunity was afforded of a public announcement, when the Dacca People's Association asked for the location of the Police Training School, etc., at that town? Perhaps Government holds it necessary to have a University with easy examinations to turn out Moslem graduates who will compete with Hindu graduates of Calcutta for appointment to the public service. People suspect all this because of the secrecy with which the scheme has been broached. What is wanted is more schools and colleges, and not a new University which may lead to a division of language.

24. The *Marwari* [Calcutta] of the 6th February is perfectly at a loss to understand why the *Amrita Basar Patrika* should protest against the establishment of a University at Dacca, which is a step towards the advancement of education.

The Government's action is plausible and it is being opposed because some people have caught the mania of opposition.

25. His Excellency Lord Hardinge was, on his recent visit to Dacca, welcomed as cheerfully and enthusiastically by the Muhammadans as by the Hindus, says the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 8th February in its article bearing the headline noted in the margin; and thus the rumour that the modification of the Partition has caused so much dissatisfaction among the Muhammadans of East Bengal that they might not take part in welcoming the Viceroy, has been falsified. In fact not the least sign of dissatisfaction would have made its appearance among the Muhammadans, but for the bitter and vehement writings of the Anglo-Indian journals of Calcutta, who wanted to win over the Bengalis also to their side in their agitation against the Government, and who succeeded to a small extent in creating some discontent among the Muhammadans of Bengal, though they failed to mislead the Hindus.

As regards the Viceroy's announcement of founding a University at Dacca, the journal does not see any ground for opposition on the part of the Hindus of Bengal, which might lead some to think that they are opposed to progress of education among the Muhammadans. Owing to enormous work and want of competition which give rise to vanity, the Calcutta University, the largest and oldest of the Indian Universities, is now in a deplorable condition. Its effort is to decrease the number of colleges, to raise the fees and to banish from the curriculum works of renowned authors like Burke and Carlyle; and to crown all it has, by opposing the Education Bill of Mr. Gokhale, accomplished what any educated man deemed impossible for an educational body. The Dacca University will be a welcome move, as by its rivalry it will be a cause of the improvement of Calcutta University.

The new University will be beneficial in another important respect also. It will give an impetus to Muhammadan education in East Bengal, and thus will go a long way in removing the differences between the Hindu and Muhammadan communities, for the main cause of difference is want of education among the latter.

In this connection the journal draws the attention of the Government to the needs of the Central Provinces, which has so long suffered utter neglect

DURBAR GAZETTE,
Feb. 9th, 1912

ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
Feb. 8th, 1912.

MARWARI,
Feb. 6th, 1912.

HITAVARTA,
Feb. 8th, 1912.

and injustice. Justice demands that the province, which is in no respect whatsoever backward in comparison to Bihar, should now be raised to a Lieutenant-Governorship with Legislative Council and a High Court, followed by a separate University.

SARJIVANI,
Feb. 8, 1913.

26. The *Sarjivani* [Calcutta] of the 8th February gives examples to show that the Eastern Bengal Education Department officers have during the past few years tried to

The Dacca University. punish school and college students in their province but that the Calcutta University has stood in their way. For illustration, reference is made to the attempt to punish the Braja Mohan Institution because some of its teachers attended a political meeting against the Partition of Bengal; to the attempt to punish some schools because their students indulged in *lathi* play etc., etc. These are proofs, it is said, that the Education Department of Eastern Bengal is not satisfied with the Calcutta University. A Dacca University will on the other hand be completely under the thumb of the Dacca Education officials, and there will be no appeal from them to the University. Will this make for educational progress? Will it not rather make for serious trouble for teachers, students, schools alike?

Continuing, the paper remarks that this new University scheme has agitated even people who did not agitate against the Partition. It will ruin the future of national progress. A high official in Bengal has been angered beyond measure at this proposal. There are signs of a serious agitation being got up on all sides. Meetings of protest will be held in every village and town in Bengal. Lord Hardinge is hailed by Bengalis as their saviour. If they now feel compelled to protest against any act of his, it must be because they apprehend very serious mischiefs to ensue therefrom. Then again Eastern Bengal is a very poor province the people of which mostly want free primary schools and high schools and not colleges. Furthermore, those of them that will get up to the college stage under the new University will be deprived of the benefits of the various splendid scholarships and medals now in the gift of the Calcutta University. Lord Hardinge in his recent visit to Dacca saw what joy the undoing of the Partition has caused. But if a Partition is again to be effected in a new shape, a serious reaction of feeling will result. If the Calcutta University does really want relief, let it be afforded by the creation of a new University at Patna. How can the new University lead to the spending of more funds on education in Eastern Bengal? If money is available let it be spent on colleges in Eastern Bengal.

BASUMATI,
Feb. 10th, 1913.

27. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th February thinks there is no room for a second examining University like that of Calcutta, at Dacca. As for a teaching University, where are the funds to start one? The utility of a separate educational officer at Dacca is not apparent also, unless it be intended to keep the educational system of Eastern Bengal different from that in Western Bengal.

If the Calcutta University is simply to be split and a part established at Dacca, the idea is strongly to be opposed. At present the entire student community of Bengal is being moulded on identical lines, with similar ideals of life before them. Furthermore, Eastern Bengal students come to Calcutta and mix with their western Bengal brethren and this keeps alive a spirit of national unity. The establishment of a separate University at Dacca will lead to new systems and ideals of education being set up and this will lead to the extinction of the newly-born national spirit among Bengalis. In fine, what is the use of undoing the Partition of Bengal if the main mischief apprehended from that measure is still to be kept up? It is really inconceivable that a high-minded statesman like Lord Hardinge should seek in this way to ruin a subject nation.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 9th 1913.

28. People are asking, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th February, what has led Lord Hardinge to give

The Dacca University question. unasked a University to Eastern Bengal, while the grant of a University to the new Province of Bihar would apparently have been more reasonable. The facts that His Excellency is a great diplomat and that the Government is maintaining stolid silence as to the plan on which the new University will be worked, are creating grave misgivings in people's minds. Many people are fearing that the formation of the new University

will lead to a lowering of the standard of high education, a split in Bengali literature and the formation of two Bengali dialects. After the Partition of Bengal, the authorities in Eastern Bengal once tried to have a separate Bengali dialect for the province, but the effort failed owing to the opposition of the Calcutta University. On another occasion, Government tried to introduce school books written in provincial dialects, but this attempt also failed owing to strong public opposition.

Eastern Bengal is not well-equipped with colleges. Moreover, that education is not very widely spread among the Musalmans of the province is proved by the fact that out of more than 2,500 students who appeared in the matriculation examination last year from it, less than 850 were Musalmans. In this state of things the establishment of high class schools and colleges with hostels attached to them will do more good to the Musalmans of Eastern Bengal than a new University. What Eastern Bengal wants is a large number of arts and technical institutions, medical schools and colleges and so forth. The appointment of an educational adviser for Eastern Bengal is not objectionable, but the establishment of a separate University is. Many people are of opinion that Government's policy is to divide the Bengali language and literature and weaken Calcutta, the centre of Bengali enlightenment.

29. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 7th February says that the

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 7th, 1912.

The Dacca University scheme. establishment of a University at Dacca will injure the cause of education in Eastern Bengal by subordinating it to an institution which is bound to be inferior to the existing University in Calcutta. It is true that England has a University in almost every big town. But it must be considered that such an English town is often superior to a whole Indian province in wealth and enlightenment. Nevertheless, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge maintain a standard of excellence and efficiency which is unapproachable by any other University in England. The Punjab University, which was evolved out of the Punjab University College, is the weakest of Indian Universities, and the Dacca University will be weaker still. The Bengali-Hindus may reconcile themselves to a University for Musalmans only at Dacca. But if the jurisdiction of the new University is extended to Hindus also, the entire Hindu community of Bengal will be highly dissatisfied.

30. The *Khulnabasi* [Khulna] of the 10th February thinks neither

KHULNABASI,
Feb. 10th, 1912.

The Dacca University. Hindus nor Moslems will gain by a Dacca University project; it will split up the Bengali language in 10 or 15 years, and do more mischief than Lord Curzon's Partition of 1905.

One can imagine what serious harm would have been done if the colleges in Eastern Bengal had not been under the control of the Calcutta University during the past five or six years. If the Government really intends promoting education among Moslems, let it open new schools and colleges in Eastern Bengal. But by no means let the High Court and the University of Bengal be partitioned.

31. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 11th February says that the establish-

JAGARAN,
Feb. 11th, 1912.

The Dacca University scheme. ment of a separate University at Dacca will do more harm to Bengal than could now be done by the territorial partition which has been revoked.

32. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 9th February does not see any justifica-

SAMAY,
Feb. 9th, 1912.

The Dacca University. tion for two Universities in the same province. A separate Dacca University will impair the Calcutta University, bifurcate Bengali literature and educational policy and lead to the same evils as the Partition of Bengal.

33. We would not object, writes the *Birahumvasi* [Rampurhat] of the

BIRAHUMVASI,
Feb. 8th, 1912.

The Dacca University scheme. 8th February, to the establishment of ten new Universities, not to speak of only one at Dacca, if they could be financed and worked. That the existence of many Universities in a country does no harm to it has been proved in Europe. As regards the question of finance, it is the Government and not we who are immediately concerned with it.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 9th, 1912.

34. We are unable to make out, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th February why the Director of Public Instruction, Eastern Bengal and Assam, has formed so unkindly an opinion of the Bolpur Brahma Vidyalaya as to have issued a circular against it.

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 10th, 1912.

35. From what Lord Hardinge has said about the importance of Sanskrit Education, in reply to the address presented to His Excellency by the Saraswata Samaj at Dacca, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 10th February hopes that sooner or later steps will be taken to give Sanskrit education a wide circulation in the country. If, observes the writer, His Excellency can carry out what he has said he will earn world-wide glory and reinstate peace in India.

PRATIKAR,
Feb. 9th, 1912.

36. The *Pratihar* [Berhampur] of the 9th February says that if the Sibpur Edgineering College is abolished, Bengalis will be practically prevented from studying Engineering, for few of them will have the means and opportunity to study it at Roorki.

RATNAKAR,
Feb. 10th 1912.

37. The *Ratnakar* [Asansole] of the 10th February thinks the abolition of the Sibpur Engineering College, and the transfer of its Engineering Department to the new Province would be a misfortune. The new Presidency should have an Engineering College of its own, and if a healthy site is wanted for it, there is Asansole available.

BASUMATI,
Feb. 10th, 1912.

38. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th February objects to Sir Asutosh Mukherji being re-appointed Vice-Chancellor. He has now got a fourth term of office, an honour none of his predecessors, English or Indian, ever got. It is not surprising however. One is rather pleased to see the success of flattery and machinations. Sir Asutosh must be in luck's way, there is no doubt of it. And yet Lord Curzon fixed a term of office for University Fellows, instead of a life-tenure, because he felt the danger of cliquism, and uninterrupted exercise of power by the same people.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

SHIKSHA,
Feb. 8th, 1912.

39. The *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 8th February complains of the worry caused to the voters by the candidates for Municipal Commissionerships and the means, sometimes objectionable, resorted to, to secure the votes.

BHARAT MITRA,
Feb. 10th, 1912.

40. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 10th February writes:—
In his despatch to the Secretary of State Lord Hardinge wrote about giving autonomy to the large provinces, but provincial autonomy would do little good until the administration of local bodies which is but nominal is reformed. The members of the District Municipal Boards, as at present constituted, have to dance to the tune of the official Chairman as is evidenced by the Magistrate of Cawnpur, Mr. Kemble (?) who according to the *Leader* forbade the holding of a bazaar on the parade ground without consulting the Commissioners and, on their protesting, called upon them to apologize, etc. So long, therefore, as the powers of the officials are not curtailed and they are not obliged to work in accordance with the opinions of the Commissioners, local self-government would be of little good.

(g)—Railways and communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

SAMAY,
Feb. 9th, 1912.

41. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 9th February calls for the prompt abolition of the "Basis system" of supplying waggons to Indian colliery-owners. It compels them to go without waggons for days so that their coal lying exposed on the surface of the soil is damaged. The Indian Mines Act has already made life

a burden to the small Indian colliery-proprietor, and this "Basis system" adds enormously to his difficulties.

(h)—General.

42. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 13th February writes as follows:—

"Appointments for Bengalis."

It is rumoured that Lord Hardinge will abolish the Divisional Commissionerships in Bengal, appoint able pleaders and barristers-at-law and experienced Sub-Judges as District Judges and reduce the cost of police administration and the number of inspecting officers in the Education Department. By this means His Excellency intends to reduce the annual cost of the administration of Bengal by about 15 lakhs. We support this scheme of economy, but shall say a few words to which we crave His Excellency's attention.

First of all, we shall no doubt be glad to see Bengalis appointed to high posts, but we shall be still more glad to see really deserving Bengalis receiving those appointments. Who can object, if men like Mr. A. Choudhury become High Court Judges? But are appointments always so happy? It is the base sycophant whom we generally find seated in high places. Sometimes we are led to think that the authorities select worthless Bengalis to fill high posts simply with the object of proving the incapacity of the Bengali people to hold such posts. Highly qualified Deputy Magistrates are left to rot in the mufassal, while worthless sycophants pass their days merrily in Calcutta. Independent-minded Sub-Judges drudge on in inferior employment, while such of the Sub-Judges as are given to flattery rise high in service. We do not mean to say that really deserving men never get high posts, but we make bold to say that able and independent officers do not always get recognition and advancement. Unless this state of things is remedied, Lord Hardinge's noble object will never be fulfilled.

Secondly, nepotism must be discouraged. We have showed before how the Calcutta Police Office is filled with dependants of high police officers. Such nepotism prevails in many Government offices. Through it, Government's work suffers, efficiency is lost and injustice is done to deserving officers. Lord Hardinge can, if he desires, collect information on this subject. And it is necessary that he should first of all know the state of things obtaining in the Police Office. Through police favouritism many innocent people have suffered persecution and even imprisonment during the last six years, while many real offenders are having a merry time of it in the garb of honest and loyal people. Nepotism in the police service is a dangerous thing. It will be well if Lord Hardinge turns his attention to this matter.

Thirdly, about taking bribes. We are ashamed but still for the sake of truth are bound to say that bribery is now the order of the day. Bribes consist not only of money but also of recommendation, influence as a pleader or an attorney, gifts, presents and procuring women. Many such kinds of bribes are prevalent. And they are prevalent not only in the Police Department, but in many other departments also. His Excellency may learn many things in this connection if he makes an enquiry. Many people are induced to accept bribes by a sense of false delicacy, and once a person falls into the mesh of bribery there is no more escape for him.

If really deserving men are appointed to high posts with an eye to these three points, then only will the ability of the Bengalis be honoured. Otherwise, big paper schemes or use of highflown words will be of no use. If it is not the object of the Government to lower the Indian educated community in the estimation of the public, by proving their incapacity, it will proceed with eyes open on all sides. We have been obliged to reveal these secrets, because we are standing on the threshold of a great change. Every one of us should now help the Government, for it is the people's duty to facilitate the course of good Government. We speak out all this because Lord Hardinge is making radical changes in the Indian administration. And if necessary, we shall say more and support our statements with examples.

NAYAK,
Feb 13th, 1912.

MUHAMMADI,
Feb. 9th, 1912.

43. Lord Hardinge's reply, writes the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th February to the deputation of Musalmans which waited on His Excellency at Dacca, has altogether disappointed the Musalman community. The proposals, which the deputation submitted to His Excellency, really contained the prayers of the community. But save a few words of sympathy, he has not said anything which may be considered to be favourable to these prayers. On the contrary, he has said one or two things distinctly in their disfavour. Lord Hardinge has expressed his dislike for "proportional representation," but this is what is wanted for bettering the condition of the Musalmans, and for want of it they have so long been deprived of the benefits of Self-Government. However that may be, the claim of the Musalmans in this respect has been trampled upon, and we are afraid that this expression of His Excellency's opinion, before the Provincial Governments have communicated their views on the subject to the Government of India, will have the effect of influencing all official minds. And if this fear on our part turns out to have been well-founded, Lord Hardinge will have done a grave and permanent harm to the Musalman community not only in Bengal but in all India. However, the result of the deputation will help the Musalmans in deciding upon the line of action they should follow in future.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Feb. 9th, 1912.

44. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 9th February speaks of the success of Lord Hardinge's recent visit to Dacca. His Excellency won the respect and approbation of all communities. The Moslems were pleased with his reply to their deputation. He showed by his speeches that he did not like to raise false hopes in the minds of his hearers. He said one very wise thing, viz., that it was impossible to please all the communities in this country each holding different views. If this is remembered always, a great deal of discontent may be avoided. We agree with Lord Hardinge in holding that we must wait in patience to see how the existing Council Regulations work, before thinking of changing them. As regards the agitation against special representation for Moslems, it should not be forgotten that unless special steps were taken to promote progress among backward communities, the general progress of the country would be retarded. Lastly, as for the Dacca University scheme, it can possibly do no harm. The more Universities there are in a country, the more will high education spread in it. At the same time the money spent on a University may conceivably be better spent in promoting primary and middle schools in Eastern Bengal. His Excellency must have thought of this; if he has nevertheless preferred the project of a University there must be some reason for it, to be made known later. The fact that both Hindus and Moslems were pleased with Lord Hardinge's straightforwardness and amiability at Dacca, disproves the idea that Government specially favours Moslems.

ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
Feb. 9th, 1912.

45. The *Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 8th February writes that our Viceroy may be compared to a *Kalpataaru*, the fabled tree which grants all desires. Everybody is getting whatever he is asking for and something more into the bargain. Lord Curzon had split Bengal in twain and the Bengalis were trying all this time to get it re-united, but hitherto without success. Lord Hardinge comes and makes the apparent impossibility a possibility, and Bengal is re-united. Though in order to effect this re-union it has been necessary to lop off some parts, still there has been a re-union. And at the same time the Capital was removed to Delhi, in order that the Bengalis might taste the Delhi *laddoo* in the shape of Provincial autonomy. Then again, the Biharis wanted a Lieutenant-Governor of their own. This they have got, and they have got also an Executive Council which they never expected to get. Further, the Dacca Moslems wanted high offices for themselves, and Lord Hardinge in order to please them has removed Raja Kisorilal from the Executive Council and placed Mr. Shamsul Huda there, and has also put a new Musalman on the Bench of the High Court, and lastly has promised a University at Dacca for the benefit of the Moslems. Now it is the turn of the Europeans. They have begun agitating and let us now see what they get.

46. Referring to the general dissatisfaction felt by the Muhammadans of Bengal at the recent modification of the Partition,

Modification of the Partition.

the *Durbar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 9th February tells them not to complain, since the Government of India has assured them that their special interests will not be allowed to suffer. They should continue to be loyal to the British Government on the one hand, and take immediate steps to protect their rights on the other, going up to the Government whenever their claims are overlooked, but to preserve their rights they must have education. A few leaders of the Muhammadan community are of opinion that, under present conditions, the Muhammadans should join the National Congress; but the paper dissents from them, saying that they are not yet sufficiently strong to join it, and their doing so would ruin the future generation. It is of great importance that, keeping themselves aloof from the Hindus in politics, the Muhammadans should try to improve and qualify themselves for competition.

47. The *Ratnakar* [Asansol] of the 10th February hopes Manbhum will be retained with Bengal. The coal-mining area

Manbhum and the territorial redistributions.

is Bengali in speech, its land law before 1909 was allied to that obtaining in Bengal, and it never formed part of Chota Nagpur before 1833. Or if that cannot be done, let a new coal-mines district with Asansol as Head-Quarters be formed and retained with Bengal.

48. Noticing the extraordinary meeting of the Bengal Chamber of

Protest of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

Commerce held to protest against the changes announced at the Delhi Durbar, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 8th February observes that though some of the views of the letter addressed to the Government were good the speeches delivered in the meeting were more expressions of excitement than of reasoning.

The reason why this body of merchants, which never raised its voice against, but supported, on the contrary, arbitrary measures of the Government when these were harmful to Indians, protests against the present action of the Government in changing the Capital without inviting public opinion, is that the Chamber will now no longer have their enormous influence on the Government of India, taking advantage of which they could get things done to suit their interest, and could check the progress of other commercial centres as Bombay and Karachi.

When the Chamber of Commerce raises the objection of the Government's being at Delhi out of the touch of wholesome influence of the public opinion, the import of the phrase "public opinion" is the opinion of the Anglo-Indians in general, and the Chamber itself in particular and its wholesome effect on the Government means to follow the Chamber's advice and being influenced by imaginary apprehensions of sedition and anarchy not to give the Indians their due rights.

While criticising some of the objections of the Chamber, as regards, for instance, salubrity of Delhi, and its unhappy historical associations, the journal approves of and supports two of the suggestions made in the letter—one of appointing a Member to represent commercial interests on the Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal, and the other of locating Government of India's Secretariat permanently at Simla, instead of at Delhi, where the Viceroy should sojourn for only a short period in winter and which, though still retaining the position of Indian's Capital, should be utilized merely for ceremonial and functional purposes.

49. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th February writes that the selfish-

The Chamber of Commerce and the Delhi changes.

ness of the Calcutta European mercantile community, when their interests clash with those of the public at large, is notorious. These men now apprehend that the transfer of the Capital will lessen their influence with Government, and hence they are not ashamed now to raise a selfish protest against this change. And they claim to make this protest on behalf of the entire mercantile community of India—forgetful that notable Kurrachee and Bombay and Madras merchants have praised this transfer. It is really strange that this Bengal Chamber should now be appealing to public opinion—a public

DURBAR GAZETTE,
Feb. 9th, 1912

RATNAKAR,
Feb. 10th, 1912.

HITAVARTA,
Feb. 8th, 1912.

BASUMATI,
Feb. 10th, 1912.

opinion which they ruthlessly and selfishly ignored when they supported Lord Curzon's Partition of 1905, and also advocated the various repressive measures passed during the Minto regime. Then again, these merchants are now aghast at the idea of building a new Delhi! Well, they had nothing to say against the building of a new Dacca five years ago. And granting that a new Delhi will cost money, will not the move to Delhi appreciably reduce the cost of the Simla exodus? There is some measure of truth in the Chamber's plea as to the Government at Delhi being out of touch with public opinion. But in Calcutta the public opinion with which Government was at touch was European public opinion and not Indian public opinion. Otherwise, a cool-headed statesman like Lord Minto would never have lent his support to a number of repressive measures and thereby aggravated the public discontent. Even at Delhi, if Government really wants to know public opinion it has only to consult the newspapers, which, each according to its measure of its circulation, may be said to voice the public feeling. The idea that the Viceroy and his Council should move about in winter between Calcutta and Bombay and Madras, is inspired by the selfish desire that the European merchants in those towns may thus have opportunities of coming into close relations with, and exercising influence on, His Excellency and his advisers.

SAMAY,
Feb. 9th, 1912.

50. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 9th February points out how danger to common interests has brought papers like the *Amrita Basir Patrika* and the *Bengalee* into line with the *Englishman* and the *Statesman*, and remarks that the Government is not likely to look after Calcutta's interests, unless her citizens awake. With Calcutta is associated the rise of the English dominion in India, and also the birth of the new era of political awakening among Indians. It seems that a terrible agitation will again be set up, in which Bengalis and Europeans will stand shoulder to shoulder. Thus Lord Hardinge's political move has made the impossible, possible, *viz.*, united the Black and the White.

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 10th, 1912

51. The Anglo-Indians want people to understand, writes the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 10th February, that the King-Emperor made the Delhi changes on the advice of protesting ill-advisers. No wonder that selfish persons like the *Englishman* should say this. But are those who are protesting against the Delhi changes showing loyalty thereby?

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Feb. 9th, 1912.

52. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 9th February writes:—
Mr. Swan and the Delhi changes. We strongly deprecate the abusive language applied to the Viceroy lately at a meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce by Mr. Peter Swan.

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
Feb. 13th 1912.

53. Anglo-Indian community, particularly that of Calcutta, is agitating against the transfer of Capital, writes the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 13th February, and its objection is that it has been improper to make the change without consulting the people and having invited public opinion.

But the sole cause of their grievance is that the Anglo-Indians have not been consulted; for we can quote a thousand and one cases in which the Government has ignored the public opinion. In many cases it has done things in spite of a strong opposition from the people. India is not England.

MARWARI,
Feb. 6th, 1912.

54. In reply to the objection of useless expenditure raised by the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association against the transfer of the Capital, the *Marwari* [Calcutta] of the 6th February says that the Government is not poor, for all that belongs to the subjects is at its disposal. The people who do not feel the least hesitation in spending crores of rupees in giving a reception to the King-Emperor, cannot be opposed to the expenditure involved in carrying out the commands of His Majesty.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Feb. 9th, 1912.

55. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 9th February writes:—
Delhi as a Capital. It is curious that most of the newspapers were loud in their praise of Delhi, when the rival claims of Calcutta to be the seat of the Durbar were urged by some people. And

yet all are now agreed in decrying Delhi as much as possible. Some even went to the length of stating that it was quite unfit for human habitation. The census figures, however, contradicted them, for the population of Delhi has risen from 1,73,393 in 1881, to 2,32,837 in the latest census.

56. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 8th February narrates how the promoters of the recent public meeting at Calcutta to express gratitude for the good done by the King-Emperor's visit, were at first refused the use of the Town Hall for the purpose, because four days after their meeting, there was a dance to be held at the Town Hall. It was only interference on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor which ultimately secured the use of the lower story of the Hall for the use of the meeting. This is proof how deeply the King-Emperor's Delhi announcements are resented by the Calcutta Europeans.

"What anger!"

57. Urging the need of a separate High Court for Bihar for the convenience of the people of the new province, the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 10th February says that, having regard to the number of cases from Bihar, there appears no apprehension of any financial difficulty in opening a High Court at Patna. The paper warns the Government against the opposition to this proposal of the people of Calcutta, who are likely to be losers by the change.

As regards the fear that by the Division of the Calcutta High Court into two it will lose its high authority and independence while Bihar will be deprived of pure justice, the journal is of opinion that neither the transfer of a small number of judges to Bankipur will affect the position of the Calcutta High Court, nor the change of place will change the views of these judges.

58. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th February hopes that the grant of a Presidency form of Government will still permit the Calcutta High Court to continue in direct relations with the Government of India, instead of with the new Local Government. If this is not done, the independence of the High Court will be jeopardised and this will create serious public discontent. Further, it is to be hoped that the new Governor will possess the right of direct correspondence on matters official with the India Office now enjoyed by the Governors of Bombay and Madras. If in accordance with the advice of the Decentralization Commission, this right is taken away, the grant of a Governor will be more or less meaningless.

The new Governor of Bengal and the High Court.

59. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 12th February cannot praise the foresight of those who are praying for a separate High Court for Bihar. Such a partition is sure to lead to an impairment of efficiency. At present, out of 20 Judges, six are Indians. The partition will reduce the the Calcutta Court to 14 Judges of whom not more than two are likely to be vakils. It is not difficult to understand why the Calcutta High Court is now superior to all other High Court. And its Partition will harm not only Bengal but the new province as well.

The Calcutta High Court and its partition.

60. The *Mubummasi* [Calcutta] of the 9th February is astonished and sorry that in the new appointments to the bench of the Calcutta High Court, the claims of Bengali Musalmans have been ignored. Does not the Bengali-Musalman community possess a single individual competent to become a High Court Judge?

Bengali-Musalman and High Court Judgeships.

61. While congratulating Mr. Hassan Imam on his elevation to the Calcutta High Court Bench which has given great satisfaction to Bihar, the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 10th February thanks the Government for this excellent selection. The rumour that the Hon'ble Mr. S. Sinha to whom the *Bandhu* pays high tribute for his public and patriotic activities is to be appointed the Indian Member in the Executive Council of Bihar, is a matter of pride and joy to the journal.

Messrs. Imam and S. Sinha.

62. After describing the circumstances under which Messrs. A. Choudhury and Hassan Imam are alleged to have accepted the appointments as Judges of the High Court, to the truth of which however it does not vouchsafe,

Messrs. A. Choudhury and Hassan Imam.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 8th, 1912.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Feb. 10th, 1912.

BASUMATI,
Feb. 10th, 1912.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 12th, 1912.

MUBUMMASI,
Feb. 9th, 1912.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Feb. 10th, 1912.

SHARAN MITRA,
Feb. 10th, 1912.

the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 10th February expresses its satisfaction at the two appointments but thinks in regard to the above circumstances, viz., the promise of a pension to the one and Membership of the Executive Council to the other, that these appointments have been made for the attainment of some important ulterior object.

BRISCUA,
Feb. 8th, 1912.

63. The *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 8th February says the Biharis are highly gratified at the appointment of Mr. Hassan Imam as a High Court Judge because he makes no distinction between Hindus and Muhammadans. Mr. Sachchidanand Singh is another gentleman whom they would like to see appointed to a similar post but he may be a Member of the Executive Council of the new Province.

MUHAMMADI,
Feb. 9th, 1912.

64. Referring to the rumour that a Judicial Commissioner will be appointed in Assam, the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th February says that when in 1874 Sylhet was transferred to Assam Lord Northbrook, the then Governor-General, promised that the connection of the place with the Calcutta High Court would never be severed. Government should stick to this promise and desist from taking Sylhet out of the jurisdiction of the High Court against the wish of its inhabitants.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 9th, 1912.

65. The rumour, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th February, that a Judicial Commissioner will be appointed in Assam, has greatly alarmed us, for if this is done over and above the separation of Behar, a severe blow will be dealt to the glory and greatness of the Calcutta High Court.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 8th, 1912.

66. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 8th February strongly objects to a Judicial Commissioner being appointed for Assam. The local people will not be satisfied to have it instead of having a High Court which is famous for its justice.

NIHAR,
Feb. 13th, 1912.

67. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 13th February suggests that if Midnapur is to be split up into two districts at all—a change for which no case has so far been made out—what is wanted is not the creation of a new district with Kharagpur as head quarters but a revival of the old Hijli district, with head-quarters at Contai. This district existed till 1836 and consisted of the Tamruk and Contai subdivisions. It was, in fact, an ancient Fouzdari division dating from the times of Shah Jehan. Contai as head-quarters will be to the advantage of all thanas, while only four thanas will gain from Kharagpur as head-quarters. At Contai there are also many public buildings already existing which may be made fit for a district staff at small expense, whereas at Kharagpur there is difficulty about the water-supply, wells being expensive to construct because of the hardness of the soil, land is dear, living is expensive, and there are no educational facilities. Against all this may be set the fact that Contai is a very healthy place,—it will be the one healthy place in the new Presidency when Bihar and Orissa are separated. Near Contai is Birkul, the place where Warren Hastings lived as our Viceroys now live at Simla. And lastly there is the fact that Mr. Bayley, Collector of Midnapur in 1852, proposed a partition of Midnapur on the lines advocated herein.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 9th, 1912.

68. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th February is sorry that the Hon'ble Raja Kishori Lal Goswami will not be a Member of the Executive Council of the new Governor of Bengal, although he has been discharging his duties very ably as an Hon'ble Member of the present Council and has even earned a Rajaship therefor. Justice would require the authorities to postpone the appointment of Maulvi Shamsul Huda till the expiry of the full term of the Raja's service.

BHARAT MITRA,
Feb. 10th, 1912.

69. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 10th February fails to understand the justice of Raja Kishori Lal Goswami's being replaced by Mr. Shamsul Huda, the President of the Moslem League, in the Bengal Council specially when he has not completed his full term. The change would not only offend the Bengali Hindus but no sensible man can be pleased with it. Government will not, therefore, act in hurry but allow the Raja to complete his term of office.

70. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 9th February heartily thanks the Government for appointing Maulvi Saiyid Shams-ul Huda to the high and glorious post of a Member of the Bengal Executive Council. The Maulvi is an able and talented man and is universally loved and respected in the country. We, concludes the writer, have also come to know that at the expiry of the term of this office he will be appointed a Judge of the High Court. This is indeed a very satisfactory arrangement.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Feb. 9th, 1912.

71. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] the 11th February is sorry that the Maharaja of Darbhanga should have accepted the Membership of the Bihar Council, because it would deprive him of his independence and because he can himself employ a number of men on the salary that he is going to get not to speak of the worry and trouble involved which might be employed in a better cause, viz., the improvement of his own zamindari. The paper hopes that he will not continue in his office chained to subordination for any length of time.

BHARAT MITRA,
Feb. 10th, 1912.

72. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 9th February expresses satisfaction at the rumoured appointment of the Maharaja of Darbhanga as a Member of the Executive Council of the new Province of Bihar.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Feb. 9th, 1912.

73. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 8th February writes that the Maharaja of Darbhanga's appointment to the Executive Council of Bihar will please nobody, for the country thereby loses one of its foremost leaders. The Bihar vakils too are dissatisfied at his selection, for they expected that one of themselves was to get it. Then again, the Maharaja cannot gain in honour by accepting this office. Further, it is undeniable that the supersession of Raja Kishori Lal by Mr. Huda has displeased the Hindus. And among Musalmans too, his selection has created heart-burning.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Feb. 8th, 1912.

74. What better justice can the Christian British Government do, remarks the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 13th February than to have only 16 representatives in the Legislative Council of the United Provinces elected by the Hindus who constitute 86 per cent. of the total population against 10 members elected by the Muhammadans who number only 14 per cent?

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
Feb. 13th, 1912.

75. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 12th February admires the speech of Lord Hardinge in reply to the address of the Dacca Saraswat Samaj, and in this connection takes the Governor of Bombay to task for his views that the Bible contains many things which are not found in the Vedas, and asks why he brought discredit to the English policy of impartiality by his utterance.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Feb. 12th, 1912.

76. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 4th February would cordially welcome the changes said to be in contemplation about the compulsory weeding out of the unfits from the Indian Civil Service, on a system of proportional pensions.

SAMAY,
Feb. 4th, 1912.

77. Indians, writes the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 9th February, are not allowed entry into Australia, and are terribly oppressed in South Africa. It is, therefore, unfair to allow Australians and other Colonials to enter it the Indian Civil Service. The question will be raised in the Supreme Legislative Council. We shall not be astonished, but we shall be sorry, if the proposal of the non-official members of the Council on the subject is defeated.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 9th, 1912.

78. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 9th February protests against Government's engaging Counsel from England in connection with Midnapore Damage Suits, and says that such waste of public money is perfectly unwarrantable, and even unsupported by Lord Dalhousie's Resolution. The cost of defending a Government servant in a law-court should ultimately fall on him if he is guilty. In the Midnapore suit Government has already spent much more than it ought to have done. Moreover, Lord Dalhousie's Resolution does not warrant spending of money to help appellants.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 9th, 1912.

MUSLIM HITAIKI,
Feb. 9th, 1912.

79. Referring to the increase in the proceeds of the road-cess in Bengal, the *Muslim Hitaihi* [Calcutta] of the 9th February says that the greater part of the road-cess revenue comes from poor Musalman raiyats, so that a portion of it should be devoted to the cause of the education of their children.

80. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 3rd February strongly protests against the policy enunciated in Government Resolution No. 775 E., dated the 22nd March 1899, recently issued by Mr. B. K. Finnimore, discontinuing, except in the case of the District Engineer, the extra remuneration hitherto granted to all District Board employes for discharging duties concerning the work of the Provincial Government executed through the agency of the Board as distinguished from the work of the District Board proper. The paper insinuates that the District Engineer is still to continue receiving his extra remuneration, because he is in many cases a European. As it is, District Board employes have no prospects, and the addition of this sort of Government discouragement is bound to make their lot still worse and bring local self-government into disrepute with the people.

III.—LEGISLATION.

BHARAT MITRA,
Feb. 10th, 1912.

81. State of affair leads the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 10th February to conclude that Mr. Gokhale's Bill is not likely to become law, as all the Local Governments are against it. It is said that the Government of India when it is not inclined to pass a measure refers it to Local Governments which do not support it, and then Government expresses its helplessness in the matter.

**SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,**
Feb. 13th, 1912.

82. The *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 13th February says that whenever the Government enacts any law against the public opinion, it always declares to have passed it only experimentally, promising to make necessary changes if it proves defective in practice. Why not let the same principle be applied to Mr. Gokhale's Education Bill which is supported by the public opinion.

The number of illiterate persons in the country being as large as 97 per cent., does it not clearly show that the system of voluntary education has failed and compulsion is needed?

But the fact is that the Government officials do not like the spread of education among the subjects, and under the circumstances there is no hope for the Bill.

The people should, however, make their voice reach the Parliament, and at the same time take up the work of education in the villages, establishing Panchayets for in this there is no fear of incurring the displeasure of Government.

**SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,**
Feb. 13th, 1912.

83. The *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 13th February says that the provision of divorce should altogether be deleted from Mr. Basu's Marriage Bill at least so far as Hindus are concerned, for neither was this ever a custom in India nor is it likely to be accepted at present, being against religion. It is not desirable to destroy the sanctity of marriage and to reduce it to a business contract. It looks bad (in case of the Hindus) to change a wife or husband frequently like a lodging, and to go to the Court like the Christians every now and then for a divorce.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

BHARAT MITRA,
Feb. 10th, 1912.

84. Quoting the Baroda correspondent of the *Gujrati* who says that Government has objected to the marriage of Princes Indira with His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, because marriage relationship between the Baroda and Scindhia houses is not viewed with favour by it, the *Bharat*

Gaskwar Scindhia marriage relations.

Mitra [Calcutta] of the 10th February says that it goes to confirm its suspicion. A perusal of the letter would reveal other mysteries.

85. The *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 13th February hears that a great sensation has been created in Baroda by a campaign of investigation into the existence of sedition there, the arrests that are being made and the trouble caused to the people.

If the news is true, surely it will highly gratify the *London Times*, for it was owing to His Highness's popularity and love for his subjects that the Gaekwar was an eye-sore to the journal.

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
Feb. 13th, 1912.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

86. Hearing that the Government of India wants the 12th December to be observed as the Loyalty day, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 12th February considers it to be a praiseworthy memorial of the Delhi Durbar.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Feb. 12th, 1912.

87. Referring to the recent public meetings to express rejoicing at the Royal visit and to the Viceroy's message to the India Office in connection therewith, the *Rasumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th February writes that never in the whole history of the world did a conquering race receive such a tribute of devotion and gratitude from a conquered nation. These meetings gave expression not only to loyalty to the King-Emperor's person; they betoken a whole-hearted self-surrender on the part of the conquered people to their conquerors. Lord Hardinge's message brings out three things—(1) that loyalty is part of the religion of Indians, (2) that Indians have been gainers in many respects from the British connection, and (3) that Indians and Britons are no longer conquered people and a conquering people, but all fellow subjects of a common Emperor, entitled to common rights. Hitherto Indians had smarted under a sense of humiliation in that they held every member of the ruling race to be one of their rulers. Now the King-Emperor has proclaimed that Blacks and Whites are all his subjects, he alone is ruler ever all. This idea of equality has removed a good deal of heart-burning hitherto prevalent among Indians.

RASUMATI,
Feb. 10th, 1912.

88. Referring to the case of Mr. Cowan who has been sentenced to two days' simple imprisonment for his "supposed" guilt of disobeying the sunset circular, the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 6th February writes:—

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
Feb. 6th, 1912.

The Government should consider that now that the visit of the King-Emperor and His Majesty's boons have brought contentment to the people, it will be calling back the old ill-will between the rulers and the ruled if the stringent laws, such as the Press Act, Sunset Law, Prohibited Area Notification, etc., are not repealed. The duty of our rulers is to foster the good-will between the Government and the people that has been inaugurated by His Majesty and not to destroy it.

Will our new Governor give his attention to this subject? For "What a mild word can, a blow can never."

89. Referring to Mr. Dudley Myer's proposal to form a society in Calcutta to represent the interests of all communities inhabiting the city and to guard against any infringement to those interests, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th February says:—We do not consider it possible to establish such a society, for the views of whitemen and blackmen are in most cases contradictory. Since the Ilbert Bill agitation the Anglo-Indian community have been trying to injure the Indian community in every way. In the partition affair the Anglo-Indians not only showed no sympathy with the Bengalis, but also tried their best to frustrate the agitation against it and induce the Government to adopt more and more repressive measures. In this state of things, how is unity possible? Would the Anglo-Indians have ever

HITAVADI,
Feb. 9th, 1912.

thought of protesting against the transfer of the capital to Delhi, had it not been prejudicial to their interests? In short, the Bengalis have found out the Anglo-Indians, and will not be readily deceived by their words.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 9th, 1912.

90. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th February takes Sir J. D. Rees to task for saying that India cannot have self-Government, for she has no money to maintain a navy with, for is it not the British Government which has reduced India to such poverty? Moreover, has not South Africa got self-Government without having to maintain a navy?

HITAVADI,
Feb. 9th, 1912.

91. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th February says:—
In all independent civilised countries increase in the prices of food-grains is kept under check by judicious imposition of import and export duties, and home industries are developed by taxing produce of foreign industries. But this is not done in India. Consequently, poverty and dearness of food-grains are increasing in this country. Had the many paths for earning money which are open to the inhabitants of free countries been open to the Indians, this dearness of food-grains would not have proved so hard for them.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 12th, 1912.

92. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 12th February does not support the idea of Subordinate Judges being promoted to the High Court Bench. None among them can be held equal to the Rames Chandras, and Dwarkanaths and Chandramadhabas. They are mostly men who are afraid even of a District Judge and a European Barrister. How can they then be expected to hold their own on the Bench against their Civilian and Barrister colleagues—all Europeans?

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
Feb. 6th, 1912.

93. The *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 6th February explains the difference between revolution and anarchism, and says that fighting and blood-shed for the former is justified on account of its noble object which is to establish a more independent and beneficent administration, while the latter is a grave sin. It is mistake therefore to call the Chinese revolutionaries as a band of anarchists.

BHARAT MITRA,
Feb. 10th, 1912.

94. Referring to the recent agitation in Ulster against Mr. W. Churchill making the Home Rule speech at Belfast and the remarks of the *Irish Times* about the Indian National Congress which it says has much more influence on Indians than the visit of the King, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 10th February says:—
“The very word ‘Time’ is full of venom. How strange that in England to speak of calling Germany to help Ireland is not sedition, while the proceedings of the National Congress in India smells of sedition! Why, one is liable to have his tongue cut off for saying that Indians are poor. According to late Sir H. Risley it is sedition to talk of a drain of crores from this country without adequate return, but still India is the brightest jewel of the King-Emperor’s Crown. How do they, in England, define sedition? Hence we ask what is sedition.”

HITAVARTA,
Feb. 8th, 1912.

95. In an article under the headline noted in the margin, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 8th February says that the most important political reform needed for India is the independence of India Government in matters commercial and industrial similar to that enjoyed by Colonial Governments. Government of India’s total dependence in this matter to the British Parliament, which must always look to the interest of home merchants and must not do anything which is unfavourable to them, is a great obstacle in the way of India’s industrial progress.

Even admitting Indians to be incapable of managing their own affairs, the British Parliament surely cannot ascribe the same disability to her own officials who come here to rule over the country. They should, therefore, be given the power to manage independently the trade and commerce of the country administered by them.

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
Feb. 13th, 1912.

96. Ireland is not larger than a district or division, says the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 13th February, in comparison to India. But it is on the eve of

getting Home Rule and its own Parliament while India is not. Will the Liberal British Government never consider the rights of this country? The Indians are becoming more hopeless every day. Let the Government cast a glance on these poor people also.

97. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 9th February is glad that the Government has decided to change the impression on the face of the new rupee coin so as to remove

The new rupee coin.

the figure of a pig which is now contained in it.

98. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 8th February strongly repudiates the idea that European merchants are entitled to a larger representation than they now enjoy on the Bengal Legislative Council. It is a

"Lord Hardinge and the grant of boons."

mistake to think that they contribute in any peculiar measure to the country's prosperity. They are traders, but are there not Indian traders far more numerous than they without whose co-operation the European trader would find himself quite helpless? Moreover it is against public policy to give extended authority on the legislature to men whose connection with this country is strictly temporary. The representation of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce and of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce should indeed be extended. There is nothing in the argument that European representation should be extended on the analogy of Moslem representation. For the Moslems are rooted in the soil and are not mere birds-of-passage like the Europeans.

99. Before reproducing in brief the resolutions adopted at the mass meeting of the Muhammadans held in the last month at Lahore, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 10th February makes the following remarks:—

Indian Muhammadans and affairs in Turkey and Persia.

Many people have advised the Muhammadans to keep themselves aloof from the affairs of Persia and Turkey, because their attitude should be entirely in accordance with the policy of the British Government. Surely none of the British subjects can do otherwise, but is it possible for a Muhammadan not to be afflicted and disturbed when he sees strong European Powers practising unprecedented high-handedness and aggression on their co-religionists? The news that move even us—the Hindus—cannot but make the Muhammadans shed tears.

100. The *Latya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 6th February respectfully prays to the Government not to cause unnecessarily painful disappointment to the Hindus

Nagri on coins and notes.

by not giving a place to Nagri on currency notes and coins. In the interest of the village folk, the majority of whom know Nagri only, it is highly desirable to express the value of coins and notes in that character, the more so when there is no harm in doing it.

MOSLEM HITASHI,
Feb. 9th, 1912.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Feb. 8th, 1912.

HITAVARTA,
Feb. 10th, 1912.

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
Feb. 6th, 1912.

URIYA PAPERS.

101. Commenting on the agitation set a foot in Bihar for having a separate High Court for the new province the *Uriya and Nava Samvad* [Balasore] of the 24th January writes to the following effect:—

Comments on the agitation for a separate High Court for Bihar.

This agitation is only another phase of that wider agitation carried on by the young Biharis to cut off all connection with Bengal, and to have nothing to do with the Bengalis. It is merely an echo of the mischievous cry of "Bihar for the Biharis." This pan-Bihari feeling has its counterpart in this province also, where a certain section of Uriyas among whom are some ardent lawyers is dancing with joy at the prospect of complete separation from Bengal. This Uriya party is also in favour of a separate High Court not at Bankipur as desired by the Biharis, but at some central place, say, Ranchi. It is needless to say that we are emphatically opposed to a separate High Court for the new province of Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa. The Calcutta High Court is the only tribunal in India which commands the respect of the whole of India, and it is unquestionably the strongest bulwork of British justice and the upholder of its best traditions. It is, to say the least of it, provincialism with a vengeance. An apology for a High Court either at

URIYA AND NAVA-
SAMVAD,
Jan. 24th, 1912.

Bankipur or Ranchi may be profitable to the greedy lawyers of the province, and beneficial to certain well-defined interests, but it will not be at all good for the people at large. We would respectfully submit to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, that the best minds of the country do not at all wish to tear themselves away from the Calcutta High Court. Their respect and veneration for this palladium of British justice are so intense, that they will surely feel acute pang if any attempt is made to split up the present High Court and to shear it of its grandeur.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Feb. 2nd, 1912.

102. Commenting on the transfer of the seat of Supreme Government from Calcutta to Delhi and the consequent administrative changes, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 3rd February writes as follows:—

The English merchants of Calcutta, as well as the Bengalis, are much aggrieved at this transfer but the latter cannot give vent to this feeling, for it would be quite unseemly to object to a measure by which Bengal Partition has been annulled and their province is going to get a Governor. Since the Muhammadan rule, Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa were included in one province under one ruler, but now when a part of the very same province i.e., Bengal proper, is going to get a Governor in place of a Lieutenant-Governor, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa are going to be deprived of this benefit. Even all the Bengali-speaking districts, i.e., those of which the court language is Bengali, are not expected to remain under one ruler.

Again, when the broad principle of keeping under one and the same ruler a people whose language, manners, and custom are identical is followed in case of the Bengalis, it is not observed in case of the Uriyas. It is, therefore that Orissa, together with Ganjam and Sambalpur, has prayed for inclusion in one province. Orissa is the most aggrieved party in the present changes, for when it was with Bengal, as it is at present, it had the capital of its province as well as of the whole country in its neighbourhood and had an alliance with the Bengalis whose language, manners and custom were similar to its own; but now it is going to be associated with a people quite dissimilar to it in these respects, and the capital of the new province is to be situated far off. We, the inhabitants of Orissa, regard the King as God, and are devoted to him equally. Whatever the King has thought to be conducive to our good, may be beneficial in the long run; but as we are men of the world we cannot, under the present circumstances, so make up our mind. In conclusion, the editor observes that it would have given rise to no complaints from any quarters if the sub-provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa were to form one province as in pre-Partition days, and in place of a Lieutenant-Governor a Governor were appointed for the province.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 17th February 1912.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 17th February 1912.

CONTENTS.

	<i>Page.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
List of native-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Special Department	115	(f)—Questions affecting the land—	
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		Nil.	
Nil.		(g)—Railway and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		Nil.	
(a)—Police—		(h)—General—	
Claims of the Writer Head Constables of the Calcutta Police	117	The Governorship of Madras	123
Dacoities in East Bengal	ib.	The formation of an Indo-European Association	ib.
Cotton gambling	ib.	Ditto ditto	124
Lawlessness in villages	ib.	Difference in pay and prospects of the Deputy and Sub-Deputy-Collectors	ib.
Reduction in the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department	ib.	The Dacca deputation and the Viceroy's reply	ib.
Ditto ditto ditto	118	Behari Hindus and high appointments	ib.
Abolition of the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department	ib.	Threatened unrest again	125
(b)—Working of the Courts—		The Executive Council	ib.
Subordinate Judges	118	Hindu and Muhammadan amity	ib.
A case of spleen rupture	ib.	III.—LEGISLATION.	
The Calcutta High Court	119	The Times on new Delhi	126
An interesting decision	ib.	Recent administrative changes	ib.
(c)—Jails—		Ditto ditto	127
Political prisoners	119	Ditto ditto	ib.
Moral and religious instruction for prisoners	ib.	Ditto ditto	ib.
(d)—Education—		The second partition	ib.
The proposed University at Dacca	119	The threatened partition of Midnapore	ib.
Ditto ditto	120	The transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi	128
Ditto ditto	ib.	IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
Ditto ditto	121	Nil.	
Ditto ditto	ib.	V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
Ditto ditto	ib.	Nil.	
Ditto ditto	ib.	VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
Ditto ditto	122	Mr. Churchill's speech	128
Ditto ditto	ib.	Mingling of European and Indian ladies	ib.
Ditto ditto	ib.	The Empire's homily	129
Educational officer for Eastern Bengal	ib.	The Tarkessur Temple	ib.
Grievances of plucked F. A.'s and B.A.'s	123	Disclosures regarding Shylockism	ib.
Establishment of a separate University for Behar	ib.		
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—			
Nil.			

100.7 of 1012

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT OF ART. III

NATIVE-OWNED LAND INVESTIGATION IN ALASKA

Work done during 1918-1919

LIST

No.
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16

**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1911.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 47, Brahmin	3,000
2	"Bihar Herald"	Patna	Weekly	Manmotho Nath Roy	600
3	"Biharee"	Bankipore	Do.	Sihya Sankar Sahai, zamindar and pleader of criminal court, Patna.	700
4	"Bengalee"	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy.	About 6,500
5	"Bihar"	Patna	Monthly	Rai Bahadur Gajadhar Parshad, Kayastha, pleader, age 62.	300
6	"Hindoo Patriot"	Calcutta	Daily	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 48, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes.	700
7	"Indian Echo"	Ditto	Weekly	Kunju Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha...	600
8	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Do.	Kesab Chandra Banerji, B.A., age 46, Brahmin.	1,500
9	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Rai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 63, head of the Maha-Bodhi Society.	1,000
10	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Not known	500
11	"Kayastha Messenger"	Gaya	Do.	Bidyanand Moklar, of Mohalla Mura-pore, Kayastha, age 40 years.	500
12	"Muselman"	Do.	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhamma-dans.	800
13	"Reis and Bayyet"	Do.	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 60 years, a Calcutta house-owner.	500
14	"Star of Utkal"	Cuttack	Do.	Kherode Chandra Roy Chaudhuri, Head Master of a Government College.	500
15	"Telegraph"	Calcutta	Do.	Surendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 39 years	2,000
16	"Comrade"	Ditto	Do.	Mr. Mahomed Ali, B.A. (Oxon), a Muhammadan, age 29 years.	2,000

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

327. In commenting on the disparity that there is between the pay and prospects of the Writer Head Constables and that of Sub-Inspectors, although education, responsibility, and respectability are the same in both cases, the editor of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that these facts are undeniable. What then remains to be done is either to abolish the rank of Writer Head Constables, and in their place to appoint clerks to perform the literary work, while their investigation work is done by the Sub-Inspectors, or to improve the pay and prospects of the Head Constables. There should also be some distinction between Round Head Constables and Writer Head Constables in pay, rank, and uniform.

Claims of the Writer Head Constables of the Calcutta Police.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
6th Feb. 1912.

328. Referring to the large number of dacoities in East Bengal, the editor of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that if Lord Hardinge will be pleased to have a return prepared for the various provinces, giving details of dacoities, piracies and cognate crimes, the amounts stolen, the injuries inflicted on victims, and the results of investigation and trial, His Excellency would be shocked to read them and to feel how very insecure must life and property be not merely in the interior of provinces but even in populous and prosperous place. The press has been constantly pointing out the very uncomfortable prevalence of such crimes even in the metropolitan or suburban districts and the utter inability of the police to detect the criminals even in these days of improved communications and other facilities; but it has been verily a cry in the wilderness. Some Member of Council should study the subject and try to prepare a list of such dacoities, say in Bengal and Eastern Bengal, during the last five years from newspaper files, and present the same to the Council, with a view to inducing the Government to take such steps as would put an effectual stop to them. It is a matter of such grave importance that the authorities cannot any longer remain satisfied with the one-sided reports submitted by the police.

Dacoities in East Bengal.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
16th Feb. 1912.

329. Referring to the spread of cotton gambling in Calcutta, the editor of the *Telegraph* says that the law, as it stands, does not cover this unique crime—for it is nothing short of a crime to fleece the people in open daylight. The legislative session has now set in, and not a week should be lost in bringing forward a Bill to declare cotton gambling illegal. If the Legislature fail to do it, there is no excuse for its existence. The editor urges on the Commissioner of Police to move in the matter. The public bodies by not having memorialised the Government on the subject, have but given evidence of their culpable apathy and negligence.

Cotton gambling.

TELEGRAPH,
10th Feb. 1912.

330. Referring to the lawlessness and *sulum* that is stated to exist in the village of Poranganj in the Barisal district, the editor of the *Hindoo Patriot* says that the Subordinate Magistracy in the place appears to have no power whatever in bringing order out of chaos. They, in fact, are not able to do anything against the general *sulum* and roguery that appears to thrive in such villages, the inhabitants of which are generally far removed from centres where a fair public opinion exists, or where there is an untainted police controlled by superior officers and having an alert Magistracy that could move in the matter and do everything in their power to put an end to systematic crime committed by people who are supposed to be safeguarding the interests, the lives, and the property of the humble village folk.

Lawlessness in villages.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
14th Feb. 1912.

331. In commenting on an article which appeared in the *Indian Daily News* regarding the abolition of the appointment which Mr. Daly held as Deputy Inspector-General of the Special Branch and the dismissal of several hundred "watchers," the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"If the information of our contemporary be correct, we do not see why this fact should not be officially announced. We need hardly tell the

Reduction in the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
8th Feb. 1912.

authorities that few things can be more welcome and better appreciated than the abolition of the Special Branch of the C. I. D., specially in the present situation of the country."

INDIAN EMPIRE,
13th Feb. 1913.

332. In commenting on an article published by the *Indian Daily News* regarding the abolition of the appointment held by Mr. Daly as Deputy Inspector-General of the Special Branch, and further reductions among the "watchers" the editor of the *Indian Empire* says that this is probably the greatest boon of the Durbar. These "watchers" who have lost their livelihood, will now prove a nuisance and will need careful watching.

BENGALNE,
11th Feb. 1913.

333. The *Bengalee*, in referring to an article which appeared sometime ago in one of the Anglo-Indian newspapers, on the subject of the abolition of the Special Branch of the C. I. D., writes:—"The abolition was to have taken place in the middle of last month. What has become of this decision? Why has it not been given effect to? The authorities must know in what light the public view the proceedings of this branch of the C. I. D., what a perennial source of irritation and bitterness they are. We ask the Government of India seriously to consider if these activities are at all consistent with the policy of conciliation upon which they have embarked. They are apparently resolved to conciliate the educated middle class; for it is this class who constitute the backbone of the community. But can this work of conciliation be ever satisfactorily accomplished, if a man like Babu Krishna Kumar Mittra, who is universally respected and is notoriously constitutional and law-abiding in his ways is subjected to the indignities, inconvenience and hardship of a ceaseless police espionage? We are told that quite a number of agents of the Criminal Investigation Department are constantly watching the house of Babu Krishna Kumar and its inmates. What earthly good is this sort of harassment of an innocent and respectable public man expected to do? Babu Krishna Kumar's house has, we believe, been searched more than twice and he himself was deported without trial; yet up till now not a scrap of evidence has been produced by anybody to prove his connection with anything criminal or similar. One would have thought that the Police and the Criminal Investigation Department would by this time have been ashamed of their treatment of this gentleman. But, no, they are still ceaseless in their attentions. When are we to hear the last of this sort of thing which is thoroughly discreditable to those responsible for it, and which would have been impossible in any other civilised country?"

(b)—Working of the Courts.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
6th Feb. 1913.

334. The editor of the *Indian Empire* says that the fate of the Subordinate Judges of Bengal, without any prospect of improvement and with a burden of heavy work, is indeed a sad one. They are probably the most respected class of officials, yet possibly the most neglected. Here is a body of men loyally serving the Government but having very little prospect. They do not speak out their grievances, they work silently all day long, week in week out. But the benign Government should look to them and overhaul the whole Judicial system. Rightly they have a claim over the District Judgeship, and the editor hopes their case will not long go unconsidered and unremedied.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
6th Feb. 1913.

335. Referring to the case against the three Eurasians who caused the death of a coolie, the *Indian Empire* calls it in every sense a narrative of brutal violence and considers it strange that the accused were charged with grievous hurt and not culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Magistrate finds, it is true, that the accused did not intend to cause the death of the deceased, but he should have known that violent kicking on the stomach would result in death. The editor hopes the result of the case will attract the attention of the Government and an appeal will be preferred against what is deemed in many quarters to be inadequate punishment.

336. In commenting on the rumour that there is to be a split in the Calcutta High Court and that Bankipore is to have a separate High Court, the editor of the *Indian Empire* says that the cry for separation from the present High Court cannot be condemned in too strong terms. He hopes the authorities will not be misled by this clannish cry into thinking that the majority of the people of this country do desire a separate High Court. He sincerely hopes that the Calcutta High Court will not be disturbed by the territorial redistributions, for the sake of justice, if not for anything else. However, he believes there is no truth in the rumour that has been set afloat. For had there been any intention to start a separate High Court in Behar, the three new Judges, including Mr. Syed Hossan Imam, a Behari gentleman, would not have been appointed. All the same, the editor considers it high time for the Government to give out its intentions.

The Calcutta High Court.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
12th Feb. 1912.

337. The editor of the *Indian Empire* says that an interesting decision of some importance was given by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Banerji, of the Allahabad High Court, in respect of the obligations of the receiver of a money-order to send a second stamped receipt. The case in question is this. A merchant received a money-order for Rs. 34 and signed the usual receipt on the money-order form, but the sender demanded a separate stamped receipt, which the merchant refused to give. The matter was brought to the notice of the Collector, who prosecuted the merchant under section 64 of the Stamp Act and got him fined Rs. 53. On the merchant filing a second application for revision, the conviction was set aside and the fine refunded. It is a sound and proper ruling and will have the effect of exonerating receivers of money-orders from the obligation of sending separate stamped receipts to the senders.

An interesting decision.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
12th Feb. 1912.

(c)—Jails.

338. In commenting on the treatment of political prisoners, the editor of the *Indian Empire* does not believe that the Government, Local or Imperial, have any intention to ill-treat this class of prisoners who are suffering for their opinions, but believes that their unusual sufferings are due to the officials under whom they have to live. It is this that encourages him to appeal to the Government on their behalf, and he trusts better treatment will be accorded them, for they are not indeed felons or cut-throats.

Political prisoners.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
12th Feb. 1912.

339. A correspondent to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, in commenting on the absolute necessity of ministering to the spiritual and moral needs of the vast population of prisoners in the Indian jails, writes:—"This population consists of the young and the old of both sexes of all castes and creeds. They are members of society, though cut off from it during the period of their detention in jail. The majority of them must return to it at the end of their stay there, which is either long or short according to the terms of punishment. Some of them no doubt die there. It is almost a notorious fact that, on his release, an ex-prisoner invariably returns worse than he went. It should be the look-out of society that they return as better citizens. So it seems desirable, in the interest of society in general, that some movement should, with the sanction of the authorities, be set on foot for the imparting of religious and moral instruction to the prisoners in jail. They are expected to be most susceptible to such instruction, which is most likely to be effective, when they are actually tasting the bitter fruits of their guilt and are no doubt repenting of their past conduct and acts.

Moral and religious instruction for prisoners.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
6th Feb. 1912.

(d)—Education.

340. In commenting on the establishment of a University at Dacca and the appointment of a special officer for education in Eastern Bengal, the editor of the *Comrade* writes:—

The proposed University at Dacca.

COMRADE,
3rd Feb. 1912.

"What the Mussalmans want, and that throughout Bengal, East and West, South and North, is the appointment of separate officers in each grade, from

the Assistant Director of Public Instruction to the Deputy Inspector of Schools, to look after the education of Mussalmans exclusively. What good a University at Dacca and a separate Director of Public Instruction for all communities will do to the backward Mussalmans only the Government of India knows, and it is more than we can say if even the Government of India would tell. On the face of it the Government are obsessed by the dread of so-called sectarianism, and until and unless they are made to understand that separate interests in India assume a caste or communal, rather than a territorial aspect, there is no hope of their doing anything really useful for the Mussalmans. And as agitation is acknowledged by the Government to be the only effective method of converting them, we trust the Mussalmans, who are by tradition and instinct a proselytising community, will preach this doctrine on the road-side and in the market-place till His Excellency and his colleagues are converted.

Far the least satisfactory portion of His Excellency's reply was that which referred to the Moslem claim for an apportionment of appointments in the public service. The shibboleth of efficiency has been staled by usage and worn by frequency into the commonest of commonplaces, and it does not argue a great resourcefulness in the Government to take cover behind a somewhat meaningless phrase of long antiquity. . . . What the Mussalmans demand is that for every post in the gift of the Government, a qualification should be fixed, below which the Government will at no time go, and that so long as a Mussalman with the requisite qualification can be had, no non-Moslem should be appointed to that post until and unless the Mussalmans are adequately represented in that grade of service. This is a demand about which His Excellency has been unduly reticent and we do not know what purpose can be served by this uncalled-for silence. . . . Nobody would engage an applicant as his bearer or cook because he is a graduate and yet prepared to accept the same wages as the customary *Uriya* or the unsophisticated *bavarchi*. Yet this is what is being done every day in Government offices. Posts for which the matriculate of a University full of youth and spirits, would have done well enough, are given to worn-out and disappointed B. A's, and 'failed B. A's.' whose very appearance and the price they themselves put on their talents mark them unmistakably with inefficiency. The result is disappointing in the offices and demoralising in the lecture rooms. This measuring of administrative and clerical efficiency with academic distinctions not only gives feeble administrators and droning clerks but reduces so-called liberal education to a farce. And the result is incidentally most harmful for the Mussalmans who have been themselves backward in securing degrees, and in addition to it also neglected by the Government. All that His Excellency recognizes is the 'desirability of a proper share of these appointments being held by Muhammadans, provided they were duly qualified to do so,' and all that he is prepared to do is 'to impress that view upon their new Governor.'

BENGALUR,
6th Feb. 1912.

341. In commenting on the proposal of the Government of India to have a separate University at Dacca, the editor of the *Bengales* says that the feeling against it is steadily rising, and if it is persevered in, he fears it will give rise to an agitation which will go far to nullify the Royal boons and undo the healthy atmosphere of contentment and peacefulness which they have created. Is that desirable in the best interests of the country? A new atmosphere has been produced, a new spirit has been evoked in the country. Is the Government going to jeopardise the growth of this new spirit and throttle it at the very hour of its birth? The editor implores the Government not to plunge the country again into the vortex of an agitation which will not fail to rekindle the dying embers of unrest and irritation. The proposal will open up the old sore which is being healed up by the modification of the partition. It will, in the public mind, be another form of partition, even more dangerous than the territorial partition which has been undone.

INDIAN MIRROR,
6th Feb. 1912.

342. In commenting on the proposal to establish a new University at Dacca, the editor of the *Indian Mirror* submits that any question like the one under notice, which involves very material and far-reaching changes, should be discussed and decided in such a manner that no misapprehension may exist in the public mind.

It is possible that good grounds exist for creating a separate educational organization for Eastern Bengal. But these have not been pointed out, and in fact the public have been kept in complete ignorance as to the reasons which have led to the conclusion that the existing University has failed to meet the requirements.

In the absence of any statement of reasons from the Government, the public is left to form its own judgment for the most part upon conjecture. It is to be regretted that this should be the case, for it is difficult to remove first impressions, even if they are found afterwards to be based upon incorrect data. The editor urges, therefore, that the Government of India should lose no time in making a statement on the subject, and that the public should suspend its judgment until it has weighed carefully all the arguments for and against the measure. It is, in his opinion, of special importance that the educational authorities and the Local Government concerned should be consulted in the matter. He is not aware if either the Government of Bengal or the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, who is one of the foremost authorities on educational problems in general, has had an opportunity of considering the question.

343. In commenting on the proposal to establish a separate University at Dacca, the editor of the *Hindoo Patriot* says that it is much against the wishes of the people and that they have already begun to give expression to their emphatic protest against it.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
7th Feb. 1912.

344. In observing the attitude of public opinion with regard to the proposal for the establishment of a separate University at Dacca, the editor of the *Bengalee* says he is forcibly reminded of what took place on the eve of the partition of Bengal when the project was still under discussion. There was a consensus of opinion against the partition—the Indian community was united in solid opposition, and the attitude of the Europeans was one of sympathy. There is a repetition of this episode now, with this difference, that while the European community was less vocal, its attitude now is one of open and unqualified condemnation. If the partition was undone to preserve the solidarity of the Bengali speaking population, here there is, in strange conflict with that policy, another partition which will go far to neutralize the boon. Is it not taking away with the one hand what is given with the other? While the people have been rejoicing over the great annulment, there comes upon them this bolt from the blue. Is there to be no peace, no rest, no cessation from the passions of a heated controversy? Are the Royal boons to be thus neutralized? Such are the views and sentiments of the great body of the educated community in Bengal.

BENGALUR,
7th Feb. 1912.

345. The editor of the *Indian Mirror* says that one of the results of the establishment of a University at Dacca will be a great pecuniary loss to the proprietors of private schools and colleges in Calcutta. The majority of the student population of Calcutta are drawn from the mufassal, and a considerable proportion belong to Eastern Bengal. It is feared that the new University will spell ruin to private institutions. It is difficult to suggest any measure that will obviate the necessity of establishing a new University, since the public is unaware of the reasons which have led the Government of India to come to its decision.

INDIAN MIRROR,
8th Feb. 1912.

346. In commenting on the establishment of a separate University at Dacca, the editor of the *Hindoo Patriot* says that two Universities in a single province will impose a no small burden upon the exchequer. The integrity of the nation, as has been pointed out by the press, will be gradually weakened. Dialects will assert themselves and the growth of the Bengali language, which has come to be the common medium of the people of Bengal in the various districts, will be arrested. And this will have an unwholesome effect on the nation at large.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
8th Feb. 1912.

The people whom the scheme seeks to benefit do not want it. Public opinion, Indian as well as Anglo-Indian, is emphatically unanimous on this point. So, it is hoped the University of Calcutta will not be split up into two. Bengal is eager for rest, and the people have hardly the patience and energy to cope with another agitation on the threshold of which they appear to be. The

editor appeals therefore to the Viceroy, to whom belongs the credit of reconciling Bengal, that the proposal should be abandoned, in view of the growing volume of public opinion which is expressing itself so emphatically.

REIS AND RAYNET,
10th Feb. 1913.

347. The editor of the *Reis and Raynet* says that the proposed University at Dacca is intended, he takes it, primarily to benefit the Moslem population in Eastern Bengal who are backward in the matter of education. They do need the special help of Government, and there need be no jealousy amongst the Hindus on that account, not that he is aware that there is any. Spread of education, even though it be confined to a particular community, makes for the good of the country at large. In so far, therefore, as the Government helps the spread of education among the Eastern Bengal Moslems, he welcomes the policy. Government should leave higher education to the care of the existing University and start the new institution at Dacca on a different footing, having regard to the requirements of East Bengal. East Bengal is a vast agricultural country with magnificent watercourses. It has got the finest jute in the world and affords great possibilities to large jute industries. In establishing this new institution, the Government should bear in mind the King-Emperor's advice that the youth of Bengal must turn their attention to industries and agriculture. Let a University be established which will teach industries and agriculture and will divert the talent of Bengal—both Hindu and Muhammadan—from the beaten tracks of law and service into fresh channels, which will afford them a living and benefit the country. The time has come to train them for industries and agriculture, and the editor has no doubt that, with the help of Government, they will yet show their mettle in the new spheres. The new University should not be run on the old lines. Give the people a chance to equip themselves for the industrial and agricultural development of their country. None but the Government can give the start. Private enterprise without the sunshine of Government favour soon dies in this country. He is therefore waiting to know on what lines the new University will be run.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
13th Feb. 1913.

348. In commenting on the establishment of a separate University at Dacca, the editor of the *Indian Empire* says it is a pity that a Viceroy who is so sympathetic and broad-minded as Lord Hardinge is, who has already enthroned himself in the hearts of the people by his extensive sympathy and righteousness, and who has been sent out by a Radical Cabinet to develop autonomous instincts in the country, should bring upon himself so severe a disapproval from the people within the very first year of his rule, and that a new unrest, keener and deeper than is apparent, should appear in the country in the wake of the contentment resulting from the Royal visit and of the inauguration of a sympathetic policy. The proposal of the new University has been disapproved in all quarters and the feeling against it is steadily rising, and the editor fears, if the proposal is persevered in, it will give rise to an unrest that may go a long way to nullify the benefits of the Royal visit.

BENGALUR,
14th Feb. 1913.

349. Referring to the establishment of a separate University at Dacca, the editor of the *Bengalure* says that this great Royal boon has spread the blessings of peace and contentment throughout the province. Where there was strife, bitterness and resentment, peace, concord and good-will prevail. Now all of a sudden the prospect is changed. The atmosphere is darkened with the clouds of renewed contention and agitation. A veritable apple of discord has been thrown into our midst, and the longer it is allowed to remain, the greater will be the evil that it will work.

BENGALUR,
7th Feb. 1913.

350. In commenting on the appointment of Mr. Sharp as the new educational officer for Eastern Bengal, the editor of the *Bengalure* remarks that, bad as the scheme of a new University is, the appointment of Mr. Sharp would make it even worse and less acceptable. Mr. Sharp has been very unpopular in Eastern Bengal, and his appointment as the chief educational officer in that part of the new Presidency and a sort of general supervisor of the University at Dacca will, the editor fears, only accentuate the feelings of bitterness and irritation which the proposal has evoked.

351. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* publishes an article of a correspondent

Grievances of plucked F. A's and B. A's.

on the subject "Grievances of the educated young men of Bengal," which reads as follows:—"It was once proposed to withdraw the limitations that

plucked F.A's and B.A's must attend lectures in a college for one year or act as a teacher for three academical years before they might be eligible for appearing in the examination again. If we are not wholly misinformed, a majority of the distinguished educationists in the Syndicate and the Senate were in favour of the proposal. But to our utter surprise and regret the proposal was vetoed by the Government of Lord Minto.

"It is our misfortune that an eminent gentleman opposed the rectification of a grievance so widely felt and justly resented. He opposed it on the ground of financial embarrassment of private colleges, which, he apprehended, would result from the grant of this privilege. But is it justifiable that thousands of youths will have all their hopes and aspirations of life blasted for ever as a penalty for the miserable financial condition of the existing private colleges? Those who have eyes to see must admit how injuriously this wide-spread dissatisfaction affects the growth of manly spirit among young men, and how dangerous it is to the healthy progress of a society to allow to swell yearly the number of dissatisfied youths deprived of all hopes and aspirations of life by the operation of, to say the least of it, an unjust law."

352. In commenting on the crying need of Behar for a separate University, the *Behares* writes:—"What we are concerned

Establishment of a separate University for Behar.

in to-day is to impress on the Government the desirability of establishing a separate University for

Behar at Bankipore, and we are glad to find that our contemporary, the *Bengalee*, supports us in this matter. 'If the Calcutta University is considered too unwieldy,' says the *Bengalee*, 'then let there be a University at Patna . . . They may place the Central Provinces under the Patna University.' At a public meeting held here the other day, the Hon'ble Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque and Rai Bahadur Purnendu Narayan Sinha very rightly advocated the establishment of a separate University for this province. Public opinion in Behar, we have reasons to believe, is unanimous in demanding the establishment of a separate University for Behar. Whatever may be the divergence of views held as regards the proposal to establish a University at Dacca, we all are agreed on the necessity of having a separate University at Bankipur, and we trust the Government will give the matter its best and early consideration. While it is contended by the *Bengalee* that the establishment of the proposed University at Dacca 'will go far to nullify the Royal boons and undo the healthy atmosphere of contentment and usefulness which they have created,' there is absolute unanimity in Behar that without the establishment of a separate University for Behar, the people will not derive in full and to a very appreciable extent the benefit conferred on them by the creation of Behar into a separate province. If East Bengal is considered eligible for a separate University at Dacca, our province is more eligible for the same. Having committed itself to the establishment of a University at Dacca, we trust the Government will not be prevented from acceding to our just and reasonable prayer on that account."

(h)—General.

353. In commenting on the rumour spread by the *Madras Mail* to the

The Governorship of Madras.

effect that a distinguished civilian, who is now a Lieutenant Governor, will be posted as Governor of Madras, a rumour which appears to have gained credence there, the *Indian Mirror* says, that there is, in fact, no necessity for a Governorship if it is not to be held by a fresh mind from a free country—a mind trained in British public life, untrammelled by local prejudices. The journal hopes the rumour would prove unfounded.

354. In the course of an article commenting on the proposal of Mr.

The formation of an Indo-European Association.

Dudley Myers to form an Indo-European Association in Calcutta, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—

"Now the fact need not be disguised that Indians and Anglo-Indians, generally speaking, are not on the best of terms; and that

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
7th Feb. 1912.

BEHARES,
6th Feb. 1912.

INDIAN MIRROR,
6th Feb. 1912.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
6th Feb. 1912.

an unreasoning race-feeling divides and keeps them at an arm's length from each other. We do not understand why this should be the case, specially when there are numerous matters in which their interests are identical. In short, it goes without saying that the need for a society like the one advocated by Mr. Myers which, to quote his words, 'should be a channel for the expression of opinion and the protective representation of the whole community of Calcutta irrespective of race, class or creed' must be admitted by all.

"Of course, the idea is not a new one. 'This is undoubtedly time for the fusion of races,' says Mr. Myers, 'for the Europeans and Indians whose common rights are assailed to join hands in their common defence and protection.' Such proposals were heard of in the past, and though attempts for a fusion of races were made they failed. But that is no reason why a fresh attempt should not be made when the cause is good. The proposal for an approachment between the two communities must, however, emanate from the leaders of European public opinion. For, from bitter experience, we have found that whenever the advance was made by the Indians they found themselves in the position of suitors and not on an equal footing with their European brethren."

INDIAN MIRROR,
13th Feb. 1912.

355. The editor of the *Indian Mirror* says there is much in Mr. Dudley The formation of an Indo-Myers' proposal for a joint association of Europeans and Indians for the protection of the interests of Calcutta to commend it to the leaders of the Indian community. Apart from the question of the removal of the capital, there are many matters in which Europeans and Indians can join hands to mutual advantage and to the advantage of the city. The editor thinks any scheme that is calculated to bring Europeans and Indians on the same platform, in a spirit of brotherly fellowship, deserves the support of the best men of both communities.

BEHARER,
9th Feb. 1912.

356. A correspondent of the *Behar* says:—"In Behar there is heart-burning, jealousy, and lordly indifference between a Sub-Deputy and a Deputy Collector, and still both are men of the same merit and qualification. This difference will be felt keener as time goes on and would not be to the best interests of the public service in general. I trust His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor would be pleased to sympathetically deal with the claims of the Sub-Deputy Collector at the time of organising the cadre. The best way to remove this invidious distinction between the same class of officers would be to wipe out the subordinate service altogether in the new province."

MUSALMAN,
9th Feb. 1912.

357. The editor of the *Mussalman* says that His Excellency the Viceroy's reply to the Muhammadan deputation that waited upon him at Dacca is not in his opinion as satisfactory as it ought to have been. Adequate and effective representation of Muhammadans in District Boards and Municipalities is one of the crying questions of the day, and it is a matter of regret that His Excellency's reply in this connection is not very encouraging. The community must continue to agitate to get special representation, and he is sure the Government of India will be bound to eventually satisfy their demand. He highly appreciates the value of the establishment of a University in Eastern Bengal, and he welcomes the announcement, if the University be a teaching and residential one. The scheme does not, he thinks, mean the partition of the province in another form, as has been suggested in some quarters. The University, if established, may help the general upheaval of the people of the Eastern districts, and the Hindus and the Muhammadans there may be both benefited by it. But what the Muhammadans are mostly in need of at present is a special educational grant, and His Excellency is silent about it. Their demand in this respect must therefore be repeated again and again till they get it.

BEHARER,
9th Feb. 1912.

358. In commenting on the address delivered at the Gaya Provincial Conference by the Hon'ble Mr. Mashar-ul-Haque, the editor of the *Behar* considers that the difficulties of those who have been working for maintaining the present happy relations between Hindus and Muhammadans in Behar, have no doubt been increased many-fold, on account of the Government having given the Behari Hindus a cold shoulder in matters of higher appointments. He is also aware of the attempts made by a few people to discredit his

Behari Hindus and high appointments.

endeavours by representing that Behari Muhammadans are gaining all these high posts at the cost of Behari Hindus, and that the only result of the Behari Hindus working hand in hand with their Muhammadan brethren had been that while Behari Muhammadans had been capturing all the prize-posts, Behari Hindus are exactly where they were. Some even go so far as to say that things would have been different if the Behari Hindus had not boycotted their Bengali friends. The people should not be misled by these so-called friends; they should keep clearly in mind the fact that the absence of Behari Hindus from all high appointments may be due to the fault of the authorities concerned in the making of them, but it is certainly not due to the fact of the happy relations subsisting between the two communities in Behar. The editor thinks it his duty to protest against this cold and most undeserving neglect shown to the Behari Hindus, and the only proper way to remedy it is to approach the Government directly in the matter. He asks the Government how it is that the Behari Hindus have so far been precluded from receiving any of the prized appointments? He is at a loss to account for this patent and glaring injustice under which Behari Hindus have been labouring for many years past. Surely, the Government do not want that the happy relations existing between the two communities in Behar should be disturbed by reason of any action of theirs.

359. Referring to the partition of Bengal, the editor of the *Telegraph* writes as follows:—"The dark clouds hovering in

Threatened unrest again.

the atmosphere were certainly lifted by the sunshine of the Royal presence and the amendment of 'the settled fact' of the Bengal partition as also by the other boons that were conferred. But alas! it now appears to have been only a temporary sunshine; the cyclonic weather does not after all seem to have abated, only the direction of the wind has veered. We wish we could shut our eyes to this unmistakable fact and assure the rulers that all is fair weather in front. . . . It looks like falling from the frying pan into the fire. If Lord Curzon divided the people of Bengal territorially, Lord Hardinge wants to separate them educationally. The Beharis are no doubt very much gratified at having been given a Lieutenant-Governorship; but then it is not probable that they would get a High Court or even a Legislative Council. If they do not, they are likely to be dissatisfied. The Uriyas, again, do not wish to be placed under the Beharis, with whom they have nothing in common. And on the top of all this is the 'White Rebellion' which is being engineered by the *Englishman*, *Statesman*, and the commercial bodies. The unrest that threatens the country appears to us to be more serious and difficult than what we were expecting fondly to have escaped from. We hope, therefore, that the authorities would consider the situation carefully before taking the final plunge. Unrest can never be conducive to the good or well-being of any country or government."

360. In commenting on the selections made for the two Executive Councils of the Bengal Presidency and Behar, the editor of the *Indian Empire* says that Mr. Shams-ul-

The Executive Council.

Huda is a prominent anti-Hindu Muhammadan and as such (specially when several more competent and more popular Muhammadan gentlemen were available for the office) he notes the appointment with grave concern. But he hopes the responsibilities of the office to which Mr. Huda has been appointed will sober his views and sharpen his abilities as an impartial administrator. (It is, however, a pity that so broad-minded a Governor as Lord Carmichael is, is to be given an Executive Council of such anti-Hindu officials.)

361. The *Hindoo Patriot*, in commenting on the letter received from Nawab Serujul Islam, of the Islam Lodge, Calcutta,

Hindu and Muhammadan amity.

says that Serujul Islam is quite right in mooted the establishment in Calcutta of a Joint Central Committee of both the communities to discuss matters which threaten to prove a bone of contention, and to take such steps by which friction of any kind may be avoided. The frequent meetings of the members of the communities at some such mixed associations in order to promote a good feeling between the two should go a great way in settling all the disputes and differences that may be existing between both parties. The suggestion that there should be branches of the association in other parts of Bengal is likewise a good one. In fact such associations

TELEGRAPH,
10th Feb. 1912.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
13th Feb. 1912.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
13th Feb. 1912.

should be formed all over India, for the disputes and the causes leading thereto apply not only to Calcutta or to any particular place in Bengal, but to all cities in India where Hindus and Muhammadans are to be found in large numbers.

III.—LEGISLATION.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
14th Feb. 1912.

362. In commenting on the mandate of the *Times* regarding the new city of Delhi, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* writes as follows:—“It is very generous of the London

The *Times* on new Delhi.

paper to make suggestions which will not cost it and its constituents a single penny but may ruin other people. This Lyssipus-like generosity is no doubt very fascinating, but Goldsmith had nothing but ridicule for it. Has the *Times* any idea of the immediate needs of India? We shall mention some.

“A severe famine has broken out in Kathiawar, Guzrat, and Cutch; and about a crore of men, and crores of cattle—their only valuable property—are seriously affected by it. The state of destitution to which a vast number of them have been reduced, is beyond description. Ten years ago they suffered from a similar calamity of a still severer type and they have but partially recovered from its disastrous effects. And they are again in the grip of another monster which is growing apace and threatening both cattle and human beings with starvation. Now if money was just now urgently wanted anywhere it must be in Kathiawar, Guzrat, and Cutch, to save the good King-Emperor's Indian subjects. But where is it to come from, if a new Imperial City, which ‘should not suffer by comparison with the old City of the Moghul,’ were to be constructed?

“The Bombay Government and private charity are doing their best to cope with the terrible situation, but it is quite evident that without substantial help from outside they will not be able to tide over the difficulty.

Take, then, the case of Bengal. Millions of people in the interior need medical aid and sanitary measures to save them from such fell epidemics as malaria and cholera which are carrying off tens of thousands of them annually, and reducing hundreds of thousands to a moribund or helpless condition. To add to their misery they have to confront annually, at least for three months in the year, all the horrors of a widespread water-scarcity of famine (*sic*). This calamity, as a rule, commences in March and continues till rains set in, in June or July. This year, however, it has already begun in an acute form, as last year's rainfall was scanty, with the result that cholera and malaria have broken out in many parts of the province and are doing their deadly work. And Heaven knows how the unfortunate people will manage to live when the hot season sets in, and almost all tanks, ponds, and other reservoirs of water in the villages are dried up.

“But what is it to the *Times* whether the people of India die or live, so long a new Delhi is built, after the fashion of the Moghul Emperors on the ruins of their ancient capital, beautiful and imposing at the same time? Large sums of money are urgently needed for the development of commerce, trade, and industry; for the ‘improved administration of all kinds, and particularly the prospective growth of expenditure which is bound to proceed from the call for improved sanitation all over India, and also in consequence of large and necessarily costly improvements in education,’ to quote Lord Crewe's words.

“Thus, the duty of every journalist, who has a drop of humanity and right sense in him, is to urge that the Government of India should first of all do its legitimate duties and then think of a costly luxury like the white elephant of a new ornamented capital on the water-logged plains of Delhi, infested by cobras, mosquitoes, flies, “loo,” and all the insanitary evils that one can dream of.”

COMMERCE,
7th Feb. 1912.

363. The editor of the *Commerce* is glad to see that the recent admin-

Recent administrative changes.

istrative changes were most trenchantly attacked by Mr. Emerson, the retiring Master of the Calcutta Trades Association, at the Annual General Meeting held on Wednesday evening last, while a special meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was held on the 2nd instant to approve a letter from the Chamber to the Government on the subject. There can be no two opinions that the Government of India would have done well to have first laid their proposals before

the public for general discussion, for even the leading men among the Bengali citizens are not satisfied with the partition proposals of the Government.

STAR OF UTKAL,
10th Feb. 1912.

364. In commenting on the effect that the recent administrative changes will have on the Bengali-speaking population, a correspondent to the *Star of Utkal* writes as follows:—"With Bankipore as our capital, Bankim's Bengali will be all Greek to our grandchildren. Ours is not a trading community and consequently we will have no connection with Calcutta as a centre of trade. Gradually we will be out of touch with Bengal and her rich literature. The only connecting tie—and it is in danger of being broken—is the Calcutta High Court. We appeal to our benign Government not to overlook the interests of the domiciled Bengalis, which will suffer greatly if Orissa is placed under a High Court at Bankipore."

COMRADE,
10th Feb. 1912.

365. In a letter contributed to the *Comrade*, His Highness the Aga Khan, in commenting on the effect that the annulment of the partition of Bengal has had on the Musalmans, says that they were formerly no doubt a distinct majority in the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, but now this unique position is lost. But looking at the position of Islam in India as a whole, he doubts if it will be found that it was a good thing to be in a clear majority in one province and a minority in almost every other. The disadvantages of such a situation are obvious.

COMRADE,
10th Feb. 1912.

366. In commenting on the recent administrative changes announced at the Delhi Durbar, the editor of the *Comrade* has never disguised his strong disapproval of the procedure adopted by Government. Much can undoubtedly be said on behalf of the Government, but more can be said against them. The times are gone when everything could safely be done for the people and nothing by them. Whatever may be said for the Government's procedure regarding the changes announced at Delhi, there is not a vestige of argument in favour of the secrecy observed as regards the "boon" announced at Dacca. It is indeed strange that when in England both Liberals and Conservatives are becoming discontented with the secrecy of the Foreign Office, the people in India should be expected to reconcile themselves to the methods of diplomacy in the settlement of the country's internal affairs.

367. A correspondent of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* states that the second (and to his mind the real) partition would cut at the very roots of the Bengali nation. Bengal, as she will be constituted after this dismemberment, will be a mutilated province (relegated to the second class provinces by reason of its diminution in size, wealth, etc.) shorn of its most vigorous limbs. The richest areas, viz., Chota Nagpur, etc., which would have been able, with increase in their commercial facilities, to meet the expenses of a growing Presidency, are cut off from it, while only the malaria-stricken part is left with its inelastic revenue (inelastic because of the Permanent Settlement) to meet a growing expenditure.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
9th Feb. 1912.

Judge it from whatever point you will, the measure seems to be one of the worst ever conceived. All the objections against the Curzonian partition apply with still greater force to this re-partition. Good-bye to all hopes of any development of Bengal, any increase in its influence, wealth or population, if this partition is going to be a settled fact.

368. In commenting on the threatened partition of Midnapore the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* publishes an article from a correspondent which reads as follows:—"You can well imagine the untold hardship and misery that the zamindars and pleaders, and litigants will be put to. We would have to abandon our houses in the town of Midnapore, and practically to sever all our connections with it and to build houses at Kharagpur; for we hear Contai, Tamluk and a large portion of the Sudder Subdivision are going to be comprised in the new district. It is from these subdivisions of the district that the majority of cases come to our courts. If this partition be made, the town proper will entirely be ruined, the local 2nd grade college will be almost abolished and other useful institutions will die out and the prosperous town will gradually come to decay."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
13th Feb. 1912.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
12th Feb. 1912.

369. Referring to the memorial that was drawn up by the commercial gentlemen of Calcutta under the auspices of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce regarding the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi, the editor of the *Indian Empire* enquires if there is any possible chance of another white mutiny arising therefrom. He remembers three white mutinies before this; and this one, he fears, if the revolutionary ideas preached the other day in the Chamber of Commerce be allowed to gain strength, will culminate in another, though perhaps not equally severe to the previous ones. The first was when the turbulent sections of the Anglo-Indian community of Calcutta sought to disgrace and get dismissed Sir Peter Grant, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, during the notorious indigo disturbances. The second was when Lord Ripon was humiliated and virulently abused for his proposal of the Ilbert Bill. The third was, although not so vehement as the other two, when Lord Curzon sought to interfere on behalf of the Indians in criminal cases between Europeans and Indians. Indeed His Lordship's name would have been cherished in India had it not been for the ill-fated partition of Bengal and the notorious Convocation speech. And this time Lord Hardinge has been made the target for expressions of vilest abuse flung at him from the press and the platform. Referring to the speech of Mr. Peter Swan at the meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in which he described the reference in the recent despatches of the Government of India regarding ultimate autonomy in provincial affairs 'as a dream, a nightmare encouraged for base ends by the present Government,' the editor remarks that had this been written or said by any Indian, he would surely have been sent to jail for a number of years: in fact many of the political prisoners are suffering for expressing themselves in far less strong terms. He should not perhaps conceal the fact that the administrative changes created by the recent executive acts, have caused deep and keen discontent among the Indians also—much deeper and keener than is apparent on the surface, and is represented by Indian newspapers. But still he is confident Indians will not join hands with Anglo-Indian malcontents in abusing the Government. Indians should not, under any circumstances, strengthen European hands.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BENGALUR,
11th Feb. 1912.

370. The editor of the *Bengalee* says that no part of Mr. Churchill's brilliant speech will be read with greater interest by his countrymen than the passage in which he referred to the modification of the partition. "Why cannot we all make friends?" asked Mr. Churchill. "We have done it in Canada and South Africa; and much perhaps has been accomplished during the last few months in Bengal. Meet the grievance, heal the quarrel, bury the hatchet, link interests, conciliate, consolidate, and unify. Thus and thus alone shall we be able to surmount the toils and perils which the future may have in store." As Mr. Churchill so happily remarked, a policy of conciliation has during the last few months perceptibly improved the situation which was every day going from bad to worse. It is from such a state that the policy of conciliation of which the modification of the partition has so far been the finest fruit, has rescued Bengal and indirectly the whole of India. Mr. Churchill's very happy reference to Bengal is one more proof that the modification of the partition was not one of those measures to which the authorities resorted in a moment of half-forgetfulness, but was a deliberate act inspired by the loftiest statesmanship. Incidentally it shows how largely India now looms in Imperial politics.

INDIAN MIRROR,
7th Feb. 1912.

371. The *Indian Mirror* comments very favourably on the party given by Lady Mukerji in Calcutta last week, and says that the most notable feature of the gathering, as in the case of the Sobhabazar party, was the presence of Hindu ladies belonging to orthodox houses. Sir Rajendra Nath Mukerji is a Brahmin and his home is a Hindu home. That the lady of a Brahmin family should be the host of Western ladies, is one of the most significant and hopeful signs of the times.

372. The *Hindoo Patriot*, in commenting on a leading article entitled "Missed Fire" that appeared in the *Empire* of the 3rd instant, which runs: "If this policy is

The *Empire's* homily.

HINDOO PATRIOT.
7th Feb. 1912.

persisted in, it can only be a question of time when the ample patience of the public will be exhausted and history will repeat itself with consequences far from pleasant to those who have trifled with it," says:—The question may very well be asked whether such writing, the tone and spirit of which can hardly be regarded as strictly loyal and complimentary, would not have been interpreted as being an attempt to create disaffection among the people of India, if it had appeared in the Indian press? The threat, however, in the sentence should not be left unnoticed. Is it not a veiled attempt at creating disaffection and discontent among the 'public' and to lower the position of the Government? Was it not for the same reasons that the Government of India only a few short years ago was pursuing a vigorous policy of repression or suppression against some of the vernacular papers as well as against some of the papers in English conducted by Indians, the writings in which were considered to be such as would cause disaffection and discontent among the people of India?"

373. Considering the advisability of appointing a Committee of leading orthodox Hindus to investigate the present management of the Tarkessur Temple and endowed pro-

The Tarkessur Temple.

TELEGRAPH.
10th Feb. 1912.

perties, and the recent visit to it of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the *Telegraph* considers that the Mohunt Maharaj should explain what induced the Metropolitan to visit Tarkessur, and the Mohunt to allow the latter to inspect the shrine. The editor has been very much shocked to read of this. A Christian Prelate or a Muhammadan Maulvi is the last person to be allowed into the sacred precincts of a Hindu temple, and even a child of ten knows this right enough. If it was a pleasure trip, he would have little to say, though even then it would look incongruous.

374. In commenting on an article that appeared in *Capital* on the subject of disclosures regarding Shylockism, the editor of the *Hindoo Patriot* says that the exorbitant, rather grinding rate of interest which has been a veritable plague with the peasantry demands immediate attention from the Government as well as the leaders of the people.

HINDOO PATRIOT.
10th Feb. 1912.

W. SEALY,

Speci. Asstt. to the Deputy Insp.-Genl. of Police.

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPT.,
9, ELYSIUM ROW,
The 17th February 1912.

375. The House of Commons is now in session on a motion for a resolution that the Government should take steps to secure the independence of the Press. The House is divided into two main sections, the Government and the Opposition. The Government is represented by the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and the Opposition by Mr. Asquith. The debate is taking place on the 11th of March, 1909. The Prime Minister is speaking in support of the resolution, and is pointing out the importance of the Press in a democracy. He is saying that the Government must take steps to ensure that the Press is free to report on the Government's actions without any interference. Mr. Asquith is replying to the Prime Minister, and is saying that the Government is already doing all that it can to ensure the independence of the Press. He is saying that the Government is not going to take any steps to interfere with the Press, and that it is going to leave the Press free to do as it pleases. The debate is continuing, and the House is expected to vote on the resolution later in the day.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

11th March 1909

Mr. Lloyd George

Mr. Asquith

Mr. Balfour

Mr. Chamberlain

Mr. Curzon

Mr. Dicks

Mr. Fisher

Mr. Glyn

Mr. Harcourt

Mr. Hicks

Mr. Jones

Mr. Keith

Mr. Lester

Mr. Macdonald

Mr. Marshall

Mr. Munro

Mr. Nicolson

Mr. O'Brien

Mr. Parnell

Mr. Quinn

Mr. Russell

Mr. Shaw

Mr. Stanger

Mr. Toller

Mr. Vane

Mr. Wainwright

Mr. Wilson

CONF

N

The
Aye
Lore
Yes
An
A lo
A do
Feel
of
Me
Ave
Can
"A
Ital

(a)-E

The
The
Abo
Poli
Orin
Stud
Two
to
Poli

(b)-V

Hot
The
The
An
Ibid

(c)-J

Mon

(d)-L

A c
A c
Lore